

Sheriff	Chas. W. Asiden
Clerk	John J. Collen
Register	John W. Brink
Treasurer	John W. Brink
Prosecuting Attorney	John W. Brink
Recorder	John W. Brink
Surveyor	John W. Brink

South Branch	O. F. Barnes
Beaver Creek	Charles Sibley
Grayling	John F. Hum
Frederick	C. Craven

President	John F. Hum
Clerk	John F. Hum
Treasurer	John F. Hum
Recorder	John F. Hum
Surveyor	John F. Hum

Finance, Claims and Accounts	Brink
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewerage	Brink
Waterworks, Light, Fire Apparatus	Brink
Printing and Licenses	Brink
Health and Public Safety	Brink
Ordinance	Brink
Industrial	Brink

Methodist Episcopal Church.	Rev. E. G. Johnson, Pastor. 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday of each month at 8 o'clock. Standard time.
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Presbyterian Church.	Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday of each month at 8 o'clock. Standard time.
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Methodist Protestant Church.	Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday of each month at 8 o'clock. Standard time.
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Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.	Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
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St. Mary's Catholic Church.	Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.
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Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.	Meets in regular convention on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. J. F. HUM, Secretary.
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Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.	Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock. A. L. POND, Adjutant.
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Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.	Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.
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Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120	Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. T. C. McDONALD, Sec.
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Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 187	Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. PETER BORCHERS, Sec.
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Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. No. 102	Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. K.
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Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 83	Meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.
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Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 790	Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 o'clock. F. M. FREELAND, R. S.
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Companion Court Grayling No. 852, I. O. F.	Meets the second and third Wednesday each month at 8 o'clock. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.
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Crawford Hive, G. O. T. M. No. 102	Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. K.
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Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.	Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.
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Crawford County Grange, No. 684	Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 8 o'clock. ELIZA BROTT, Master. S. B. BROTT, Secretary.
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M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.	Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. M. A. BATES, Clerk.
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Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.	Meets every Monday evening. ANNA E. HARRINGTON, Sec.
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Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. W. E.	Meets last Thursday of each month. H. E. SPARD, Pres. A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.
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Skandinavien F. F.	Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. PETER SVENSEN, President. JOHN OLSON, Secretary.
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S. N. Insley, M.D.	Physician and Surgeon
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Office over Lewis & Co's Drug Store.	Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.
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H. E. Merriman, M.D.	Physician and Surgeon.
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OFFICE:	East of Opera House.
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Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.	
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C. C. Wescott	DENTIST
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OFFICE:	Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.
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Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.	
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AMPUTATED LEGS AND WINGS.

New Cook Got Away from Hard Work of Plucking Feathers.

The new cook—as green a daughter of Erin as that verdant country ever sent over the sea—said she could pluck the ducks. The ducks in question were only three, but they were the pride and joy of the heart of the master of the house. He had spent four blessed days in Virginia sitting out in a cold, damp, dirty blind to get them. And to help eat them, he had asked the cronie to whom he had frequently boasted his skill as a marksman.

The lady of the house was in bed with the grip, but so overwhelming was the joy of the cook when she had divested one bird of his feathers that she must needs bring it in for approval.

"Sure, there was crowds of feathers on 'em," said the girl, as, with a grin as broad as her brow, she stood in the doorway exhibiting the now downless duck.

"But, Katie—" The lady of the house fell back on her pillows, speechless. "What—where in the world are the legs and wings?" she asked when she could speak.

"To be sure, I cut them off. The feathers wouldn't come off so I took them off altogether, m'm," the girl said. And to this day it is a joke among the friends of the young duck hunter that he has to knock off both the wings and legs of his game to capture them.

YALE MEN HAVE BIGGER LUNGS.

Dr. May of Michigan Finds That New Haven Freshmen Excel His.

Dr. May of the University of Michigan has compared the statistics of his freshmen class with those of the Yale freshmen. He develops the fact that in one particular only have the Yale freshmen any decided advantage, and that is in lung capacity. The figures are 255 against 243.

Dr. May ascribes this to the greater opportunities for physical training in the schools of the east. The average age and weight of the eastern 1911 man is slightly greater. Yale has more habitual tobacco users. Of the Michigan freshmen 23.75 per cent. use tobacco customarily, while 45 per cent. use it at Yale.

Dr. May reports that 145 of the 800 students he examined wore glasses, but more should have had them. Of the students about 150 suffered from various deformities, such as stoop shoulders, flat feet and curvature of the spine. However, they are better physically than the 1910 class at Michigan, and Dr. May hopes that his 1912 class will have bigger lungs than the Yale men.

What He Meant.

Park row at 1 a. m. and a policeman and a sailor in conversation.

"Keyside, keyside!" said the sailor. "Ow will I reach the bloomin' keyside?"

"Gwan wid ye. Dye think I'm a locksmith, that I know about yer old key and its side? There's one key and lock I'll be after givin' ye, and that's a cell. Move on, now."

"Keyside! He said keyside as plain as I could, blime!"

Just then a highbrow who had been to the post office buying stamps so that his rejected contributions would come back to him stepped up.

"The man wants the keyside, whatever that is, and I dunno," said the policeman. "I believe he's looney and I'll run him in."

"He wants the quayside—the docks," said the highbrow, as he directed the man to the water front, while the policeman said:

"Well, I'll be —!"—New York Press.

Man's "Beauty" Nap Before Dance.

It has been said that a woman can dance for six consecutive hours and at the end of that time look perfectly fresh; whereas a man after dancing for ten minutes has rumpled hair and a wilted collar. Nevertheless, the girls who "came out" in society early in the season are beginning to look wan and weary. It is a rattling pace for sweet sixteen or twenty, and they cannot stop until the gong sounds. Certain young men who are deep in the social game will work all day, then dance until 3 a. m. and not look half as tired as any of the buds. One of these men confided to a friend yesterday that he had found a way to "catch up" in sleep. When the day of a dance comes he leaves his office at 4 p. m. hurries home, goes to bed, gets a few hours' sleep, is called at eight o'clock in plenty of time to bath, dress and go leisurely to his hostess' house.

Time She Began.

It was Saturday on a New York street car. A woman sat with her little daughter, who, to all appearances, was seven or eight years old. The conductor came for the fares and the woman gave him a five-cent piece.

"Is the little girl with you, madam?" asked the conductor.

"Yes," assented the woman.

"Her fare, please," said the man.

"But—I never have paid for her," began the woman before the conductor, taking the fare reluctantly tendered.

KEEPS THE SHOES IN SHAPE.

Feedstore Man Shows His Customer a New Wrinkle.

A pale clerk departed with a large paper bag of oats under his arm. "No," said the feedstore man, "he don't eat 'em for breakfast food. He uses 'em for boot-trees."

"Oats for boot-trees?"

"Sure. Every night, as soon as he gets home, he takes off his wet and muddy boots, laces 'em up, and fills 'em with oats. What happens? The oats, like blotting paper, absorb all the moisture out of the leather and swell accordin', plumpin' the boots out splendid, restorin' 'em to their original shape, takin' every wrinkle away."

"So, in the mornin', the man empties his oats back into the bag, and, no matter how stinky yesterday's walkin' had been, he now puts on a pair of perfectly dry, new-lookin' boots."

"Yes, I do quite a city trade in oats," said the feed man. "Clerks and typists, male and female, all as can't afford made-to-order shoes—these cost, you know, ten dollars a pair—are learnin' to use oat trees instead. Shall I put you up a pair in this here bag? Five cents is all."

TRIAL BY BREAD AND CHEESE.

Old-Time Primitive Way of Convicting Suspected Criminals.

There were many old ways in ancient times of detecting criminals. Our ancestors had not lived long enough to lose their faith in the law of the gods, and divine interference in earthly justice was superstitiously regarded as a daily occurrence.

No queerer example of this could be found than the ancient mode of trying prisoners by bread and cheese. The unfortunate offender was led, with a halter round his neck, to the parish church, and there in the presence of the people the priest put pieces of cheese and rye bread in a patten on the altar. These he blessed and then the supposed criminal had to eat them dry before the congregation.

If he managed to swallow them easily he was acquitted, but if he choked he was condemned. Naturally enough scores of innocent folk were thus done to death.—Pearson's Weekly.

Paris French in Canada.

"Where does monsieur come from?" asked Jean.

"From New York," said the man.

"New York? Why, I did not know that French was spoken in New York."

"No," I explained, "but I learned my French in Paris."

"Paris? Where is that?"

I explained once more that Paris was a city in the great country of France.

"Oh, yes, France. I have heard of that. Well!" he said, "decidedly it is not good French, that Paris French!" Then, evidently with the kindly intent of softening the blow, he added, "however, I can understand you."—Birge Harrison, in Scribner's.

Tender-Hearted.

Mrs. Flagg—At last I've seen a tender-hearted tramp!

Mrs. Flagg—How's that?

Mrs. Flagg—He came here this morning begging for something to eat. He told such a pitiful tale that I gave him a meal and offered him two of your cigars; but he wouldn't accept the cigars!

Mrs. Flagg—Offered my cigars to a tramp? Well, where did his tender heartedness come in?

Mrs. Flagg—He looked at the cigars longingly for a moment and then told me he didn't have the heart to smoke them.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Admission by Ticket.

Mandy was a young colored girl, fresh from the cotton fields of the south. One afternoon she came to her northern mistress and handed her a visiting card. "De lady who gibe me dis is in de palor," she explained.

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PUT LAUGH ON THE ATTORNEY.

Legal Light the Victim of Swede's Peculiar Dialect.

At a court in western Massachusetts, a man was on trial, charged with having committed a robbery early in the summer, and his attorney was endeavoring to prove an alibi.

"Now, sir," said the prosecuting attorney, to the prisoner, "tell us where you were on June 15."

"In Yale," was the reply.

"Yale," snorted the attorney, contemptuously. "Listen to that, your honor! This ignorant man never was at Yale in his life. You know you are lying!" he said turning to the prisoner. "When did you leave Yale?"

"You lie, too," was the quick response.

"Silence," roared the exasperated lawyer. "Your honor, I ask that this man be fined for contempt!"

"May it please the court," interposed the prisoner's counsel, who had been enjoying the scene hugely, "my client is a Swede. What he means is that he was in jail on June 15 and left there on July 2."

And the case was dismissed.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

REALLY AN APT COMPARISON.

Good Illustration of the True Position of China.

During a debate in the senate on foreign affairs one day one of the senators was discussing China's somewhat precarious position in the Russo-Japanese war.

"Gentlemen," observed the senator, humorously, "it has always seemed to me that China is hopelessly small and helpless as compared with Russia or Japan. Anything she may have to say to the combatants is suggestive of the remark that the gamecock made to the horses."

"This gamecock, as you well know, found himself one day in a stable full of horses—huge, restless steeds. They were all kicking and stamping about. The cock had to dodge from right to left and from left to right to avoid being trampled to pieces. As he shot this way and that between the heavy hoofs, he kept singing out:

"Take care, gentlemen; don't let us tread on one another!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

With Allowance.

There is an editor in a little New York town who has a well developed streak of gentle humor and a fondness for gardening. Not long ago his man of all work left him, and the editor advertised for some one to fill his place. Among the applicants for the position was a man who seemed to know his business thoroughly, but who failed to produce references as to character when requested. Moreover, his eyes were somewhat shifty.

"You say you have no references?" the editor asked.

"No, sir, I have not," the man replied in a tone of humble pride; "but I think, sir, that you will find honesty printed on my face."

The editor smiled a little. "Well—perhaps," he admitted; "that is, allowing for typographical errors."—Sunday Magazine.

Bad Air "Breath of Death."

"Foul air from improper ventilation is the breath of death in any great city. While poor food is causing one death in every 1,000 lives. Nor is this ratio confined to the slums."

In these words W. A. Evans of Chicago, commissioner of health, expressed his belief that the atmosphere of many houses is charged with a more deadly poison than impure food.

In strict figures consumption and pneumonia have the greatest death rates in our city. In almost every case of these diseases the primary cause is the breathing of foul air," he said.

Two Really Good "Bulls."

In the report of a Dublin charity organization the following paragraph appeared:

"Notwithstanding the large amount paid by the society for medical attendance and medicine, very few deaths occurred during the year."

Which calls to mind the story of the two countrymen who were passing an eye hospital famous for its skillful operations.

"Jack," exclaimed one of them, impressively, "in there they'll take your eyes out and put them on the table in front of you and let you look at them."

The Bitter Truth.

Diogenes slowly entered the pawnshop and placed his lantern on the counter.

"What can I get for this?" he asked. The pawnbroker picked up the lantern and examined it curiously.

"Rather antique pattern," he commented. "What do you consider it worth?"

Diogenes bowed his head, the hum of millions of centuries upon him.

"Nothing," he bitterly admitted. "Nothing at all."—Bohemian.

Proved His Cleverness.

The helmsman of a cool million had been wooed and won by a poet—least he called himself a poet.

"Darling," she said, just before the honeymoon had slumped the slumps, "before we were married you said you intended to do something clever some day."

"And I did," replied the versemaker. "I married you."

And for the first time she realized that her bargain-counter purchase wasn't the real thing.

NEW DEVICE FOR AUTO DRIVERS.

Silver Tones of Trumpet Used to Make Pedestrians Jump.

The salesman displayed a silver horn similar to a trumpet—a silver trumpet with three stops.

"In automobilism this is now the only thing," he said. "The weird strain wall, the gruff honk-honk, the shrill whistle, all have been superseded by the silver tones of this trumpet which you blow yourself."

He put it to his lips and blew a reveille.

"You must blow it yourself," he said. "The instrument is not to be worked with a rubber ball. It must be put to the lips."

"Something like coaching, eh? Only, in coaching it is the groom who blows the horn, but in automobilism the owner blows it, taking great pride in his skill."

"All over France, as the great shining cars rush along, you hear brief snatches of beautiful musical phrases, and you see, beside the chauffeur, a proud young man in a sable coat, playing his trumpet with passionate absorption."

"Sometimes it is a girl who handles the trumpet. That is indeed a pretty thing to see—a rosy, yellow-haired girl, let us say, in lustrous black seal-skin, holding the trumpet to her red lips, and giving you, as she goes playing by, a regular glance out of her clear blue eyes."

SOLICITOUS IN THE EXTREME.

Scotch Barrister's Remarkable Care for Friend's Safety.

A wet and witty Scotch barrister one Saturday encountered an equally bacchanalian judicial friend in the course of a walk to Leith. Remembering that he had a good deal of nuttiness for dinner, he invited his friend to accompany him home, and they accordingly dined together. After dinner was over, wine and cards commenced; and as the two friends were alike fond of each of these recreations, neither ever thought of reminding the other of the advance of time till the next day, as it happened, about a quarter before 11 o'clock. The judge then rising to depart, the host walked behind him to the outer door, with a candle in each hand, by way of showing him out. "Tak' care, my lord, tak' care," cried the kind host, most anxiously holding the candles out of the door into the sunny street, along which the people were pouring to church, 'tak' care; there's two steps."

Thumb Bells.

The thimble was originally called a thumb bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thimble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1695.

Thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparative late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold.

The first thimble introduced into Spain was a bridal gift from the king to the queen; it is shaped like a lotus bud, made of gold and thickly studded with diamonds arranged to spell the queen's name.—Church Eclectic.

When Age Troubles Women.

"Women," said a marriage license clerk, "often lie about their age in the certificate. Look here. This is a letter from a woman now, asking me if a little age lie will illegitimate her marriage. She says she is 36 and her fiancé thinks her 25. She wants, naturally, to maintain the illusion. I get such letters every week. I reply, if stamps are inclosed, that there is no law against these lies. After all, they do no harm, do they? Yes? No?"

"There's a law against them in Australia. There, only the other day, a divorce was granted a man on the plea that his wife had lied about her age to him. She was, it seems, 46, but he had thought her only 35."

Made to Feel Young.

"Last week I celebrated my twenty-sixth birthday," announced the bachelor girl. "It made me feel suddenly very old, and I was very, very blue. That night to cheer me up, my chum took me to the theater. We were having the most beautiful time, when a gray-haired lady in the row behind leaned forward and said to me, 'Little girl, does your mother know you are here?' That settled it. If I was 26, at least I didn't look it. I went home much cheered and decided that I wouldn't have to take to knitting work and an ear trumpet this year at least."

A Startling Truth.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American history at Harvard, is a man whose hobbies run alongside of his work. Lately he has acquired a desire for statistics and began seeking them with his accustomed energy. He was very much impressed with the mortality figures, and, meeting his colleague, Prof. Grandgent, in the yard, addressed him mournfully:

"I've been looking up mortality statistics, Grandgent, and what do you think? A man dies every time I breathe!"—Lippincott's.

Coming, Not Going.

Mrs. Frankley—I heard Mr. Sneek, early telling his wife that he saw you going into a saloon yesterday.

Mr. Frankley—That statement isn't exactly correct. He saw me "coming" into a saloon. I saw him hiding behind the free-lunch counter.

Ordinance Relative to Fire Department.

The Village of Grayling ordains that:

Sec. I. The Fire Department of the Village of Grayling shall consist of a chief, assistant chief, one fire warden, and as many hook and ladder and hose carts as the board of trustees shall from time to time direct.

The chief and assistant chief shall be appointed by the trustees annually at the spring elections and as soon thereafter as may be, and they shall hold their office until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified.

Sec. II. The chief shall have full power, control and command over all persons whosoever at any fire; and in his absence, the assistant chief shall perform his duties; in the absence of

ON EASTER MORNING.

Beautiful children, whose voices sweet
Sung the song of the Easter morn.
All in the Easter morn.
Did ye know that before the sun was red
Had clambered up from the dawn?
And lo! the birds were singing and
The flowers were opening?
Early on Easter morning?

Out where the willows are bending low,
Out where the birds are singing and
All in the Easter morn.
Little brown birds in quiet nest,
Twisting low 'neath mother's breast,
May, "Spring is coming; let's sing our
song."
Early on Easter morning.

Faintly faint, in woolly fold,
Barely hidden from wind and cold,
All in the Easter morn.
Lifting their blankets, peep to see
What kind of a place the world may be
And when the sun is shining
Early on Easter morning.

The dear little brook sings low and sweet,
Tossing the pebbles with dainty feet,
All in the Easter morn.
"Spring is coming; I make the way
Green, where the flowers shall be some
day."
Singing, I heard the sun's first ray
Early on Easter morning.

Beautiful ones, ere the sun was red
Lo! the sun was rising and
All in the Easter morn.
The light mist shrouds the sleepy town,
But the birds and the flowers and the brook
Sing in the gray, while the stars look
down.
Early on Easter morning.

—N. C. Waterman, in Youth's Companion.

Little Billy's Easter Hoard

All the children had a hoard of eggs hidden away for Easter—but Billy, Billy was so small and fat that he could not climb on any tree to find the eggs. Sue, Mary and Tommy were big, and the contest with them went gayly on. Easter morning their hoards would be brought forth from their hiding places, and the one who had the most eggs would be the best fellow.

Mother would give them some bits of bright calico and pieces of onion peel; the eggs would be wrapped in these and hidden, and when taken out of the water the onion peel would show beautiful yellow shells, and the ones wrapped in calico would have dainty flowers and patterns traced on them. Perhaps they might have some of those gorgeous purple and crimson dyes for certain high-class eggs. Anyway, there would be a brave showing.

Billy would probably have some given to him, but they would not be his own hoard, and the heart of Billy was heavy within him.

He stood on the barn floor dejectedly, shelling the kernels off an ear of corn that had been dropped, and he could hear the shouts of the other children away off on the long row in the wing.

Easter was very near—only a few days, and then—

"Cluck! Cluck!"

Billy looked around and saw a brown hen, speckling out through a hole in the flooring. She walked straight up to Billy and began picking up the kernels he had dropped.

"What you been doin' under ve floor, of Brown Hen?"

"Cluck! cluck!" said the Brown Hen, which meant, "Look for yourself."

Billy looked. Away under the dark floor he could see a nest, and he counted—

"Two—five—free—twenty." Billy could just tell how many, for his mathematical education was shaky.

"Is they yours?" whispered Billy.

"Cluck! cluck!" said the Brown Hen. "Don't tell the rest, and we'll go shares."



BILLY GAVE ONE RAPTUROUS LOOK.

on this hoard, and I'll take care of them for us."

Then she crawled back under the boards and Billy ran in the house feeling that he, too, had a secret.

Not a word did Billy slip. On Easter morning he, too, would bring forth his hoard, but he would leave some for the Brown Hen—oh, of course—because they were partners.

Easter came and the older children went after their hidden eggs. Billy followed in gloe. How he would surprise them! His fat legs twinkled through the barnyard fence and up to the great door. He heard the Brown Hen clucking. She must be waiting to divide. He went in, but she was not in sight. He ducked his head down to the hole and peeped. She was not on the nest, and only a few broken shells lay about.

Tears welled up into Billy's blue eyes. The Brown Hen had not dealt fairly. Sobbing and stumbling, he went out the stable door, and ran plump into her.

She was not alone. Chirping and peeping all around her was a troop of yellow, fuzzy bunnies. Billy took one rapturous look and then fled to Sister Mary, who was crawling from under a straw stack with her treasure.

"Look, Mary! look what me an' the Brown Hen done!" he called. "She's been takin' care of our eggs, an' they've all come chickens!"

HOME OF THE LILY.

Bermuda Flower Which Has a Place in History of Americans.

The Bermuda lily is one of the foreigners which has established a place in the hearts of the American people. Its pure white chalice is found not only in the church and chapel, but in the homes of the people, rich and poor, on Easter morning; they carry their message of the resurrection to a life where the spirit will be freed from the flesh that trammels it. How fitting that they should come from the summer islands, where there is no winter, no falling of leaves!

As one sits in the air perfumed by the droppings from the lily, the romantic story of the land of their nativity enriches their beauty. No thunder of cannon or long tale of battles, the pages of the history of the Bermudas.

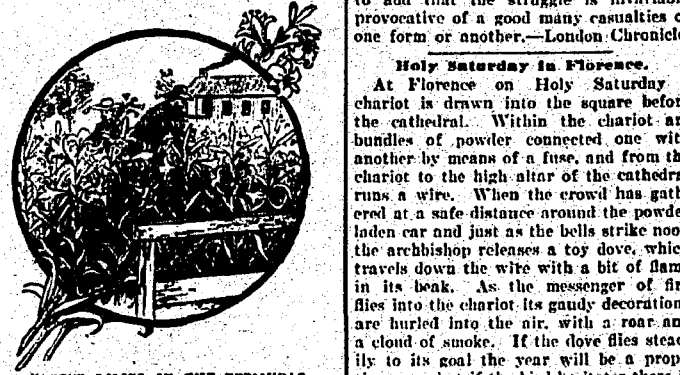
They were, to the best of our knowledge, discovered between 1515 and 1522 by a vessel commanded by a man named Bermudez. On board was a Spaniard



It is not there, but it is there.

who was the historian of this discovery. The vessel was on her way from Spain to Cuba. An attempt was made to land and leave some hogs, with a view to possible future needs, but, according to the record, a storm arose and the boat did not leave the vessel. This is the first time that any mention of the islands appears in history.

The terrible storms that frequented this group led the Spaniards to believe that the islands were peopled by devils and evil spirits, and they became known as Los Diablos. Nor were they vexing; Los Diablos.



EASTER LILIES IN THE BERMUDAS.

destructive winds and storms unknown to the English. In 1593 Captain May, an Englishman, was one of a party wrecked on the southern shore of the Bermudas. They remained five months in the island, and after building a boat from the coals that grew there they were able to get away, reaching Cape Breton, from which place they sailed for England. This discovery of the beautiful islands was doubtless well known, but the spirit of adventure that was prevalent in those days attracted men to wider fields, and the Bermudas were overlooked.

About 1610 there appeared "A discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils, by Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and Captain Newport and divers others." It is claimed that this little book, having come into the possession of Shakespeare, provided the background for "The Tempest." Sir George Somers and his companions reached the islands in 1609 in a sinking vessel. The vessel was finally lodged between two rocks, and all escaped to the shore, which from that day has been an English possession.

The first sight of a lily-field transfixed one. Sitting in the low-swinging carriage, riding over roads smooth and noiseless, one becomes conscious of an odd, familiar, yet not familiar. Suddenly the lily field lies before one. Who can describe it? It takes one out of this life if first seen without the workers. When they are added to the picture the lily fields suggest Utopia. Such work must be a delight. All through the fields are the beautiful, graceful figures of men and women, through whose picturesque garments are caught gleams of the golden bronze of their skin. Here and there an animated small bronze image, with as little covering as possible, intensifies the beauty. The colored men of Bermuda are of mixed stock. They are the descendants of American Indians, captured and sold into slavery, negroes kidnapped from Africa, and English convicts who preferred to remain in the Bermudas after the government ceased to make use of the islands as a convict colony.

The Bermuda lily was introduced into this country in 1875. Two plants in bud and bloom were brought to Philadelphia by a lady and given to a florist. This florist, appreciating the beauty and value, cultivated the plants for the bulbs. Since that time the exporting of lily-bulbs has been one of the industries of Bermuda.

Strange Easter Customs.

From time immemorial a most extraordinary custom has been observed on Easter Mondays at Hallaton, down in

Leicestershire. In order to retain a piece of ground left to the parish in the good old days the villagers have to indulge in the doubtful pleasure of a game of bottle-kicking, but before they can begin to play certain preliminaries have to be gone through. Two large meat pies and two downy penny loaves have to be scattered for a huge wooden bottle, bound round with iron rims and containing ale, is thrown on the ground, and the men of the neighboring village of Medbourne have to wrest it from the Hallatonians grasp. It is hardly necessary to add that the struggle is invariably provocative of a good many casualties of one form or another.—London Chronicle.

Holy Saturday in Florence.

At Florence on Holy Saturday a chariot is drawn into the square before the cathedral. Within the chariot are bundles of powder connected one with another by means of a fuse, and from the chariot to the high altar of the cathedral runs a wire. When the crowd has gathered at a safe distance around the powder laden car and just as the bells strike noon the archbishop releases a toy dove, which travels down the wire with a bit of flame in its beak. As the messenger of fire flies into the chariot its gaudy decorations are hurled into the air, with a roar and a cloud of smoke. If the dove flies steadily to its goal the year will be a propitious one, but if the bird hesitates there is evil ahead.—New York Tribune.

The Fad in Easter Cards.

Almost all the Easter cards are distinctly secular. Flowers and doves and other emblems of peace and purity adorn them, but there are few representations of sepulchers and very few religious texts. To such an extent has the secular card craze been carried, indeed, that those who refuse to buy them are known as specialists, and some few ecclesiastical cards, which no doubt the shopkeepers think inappropriate to the season and only called for by cranks, are stored away for them.

A \$4,000 Easter Egg.

In extravagant Paris an egg was manufactured some years ago for a certain Spanish infant who cost 20,000 francs, or \$4,000. It was white enamel on the outside and had the whole gospel of Easter engraved on the inside. A mysterious mechanism within it sent forth a little bird who sang twelve popular airs from the opera.

Easter Lilies.

On this glad day the lilies never fail us—The white-gowned lilies of the Easter morn;

In grand cathedrals smilingly they hail us, And in the chapels of the holy born. They are the chosen flowers to tell Of the abounding miracle and glory That through the ages crown the Easter Day.

The lilies—whose contemplates their sweet-ness And kneeling, lingers in their sacred spell But shares the message, in its full completeness, When lily voices whisper, "All is well."—Frank Walcott Hunt.

THE EASTER EGG PUZZLE

Carefully cut out the rabbit and fold it so that it will exactly fill the hole in the egg. Pin the folded paper to the egg. The game is to see in how few folds you can make the paper fit the egg. The person who makes it fit in the smallest number of folds may be considered as winning the game.

Of course, any number of persons can play it, as the paper rabbit can be folded any number of times, but a record of the folds made by each must be kept, and to make the game interesting, no one should tell until all have tried how many folds he or she made. The record should be kept by an umpire.

FIRE LOSS \$10,000,000 IN SUBURB OF BOSTON

Three Killed and One Hundred Hurt in Conflagration at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

1,500 FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS.

Square Mile of Buildings Destroyed—Churches, Hospitals, Banks Gone.

A monetary loss of \$10,000,000, 1,500 families homeless, three lives lost, 100 persons injured and one square mile of buildings destroyed—such are the chief results of a fire which raged at Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, from 10:50 o'clock Sunday morning until 9 o'clock at night before it was brought under control. It leaped to East Boston, where it also did some damage.

The ruins of the burned district are under the guard of fourteen companies of the State militia and marines from the Charlestown navy yard, and the city is under martial law to prevent looting. The soldiers were supplied with ball cartridges.

The conflagration, which is the greatest that has scourged any part of the metropolitan district within the last ten years, was got under control only after half of the Boston fire department and apparatus from a dozen other cities and towns had gone to the help of the Chelsea brigade.

Two Women Lose Lives.

Two of the three persons known to have died are women. There may have been other fatalities, and some of those injured may die. The list of injuries is chiefly due to burns, although a number of men, women and children were hurt by falling debris. One woman is reported to have shot herself in a frenzy over inability to save her property.

The fire swept a path for itself one and one-half miles in length at the extreme point. It devastated the manufacturing, retail and tenement sections of Chelsea, many of the city's best structures becoming the prey of the flames. Exact estimates of the monetary loss are impossible to obtain as yet, but it is believed by the city collector that the \$10,000,000 figure is conservative. It is estimated that 10,000 are homeless and that 500 buildings were burned.

Hard Gale Drives Flames.

The fire would have been much less serious had it not been for a furious gale from the northwest, which at times reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. The fire, which is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among rags, began in the extreme southwestern part of Chelsea and swept to the extreme southeastern part.

The fire originated in the rear of the Boston Blacking Company's works on West 3d street, near the eastern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and in close proximity to the Everett City line. The sixty-mile an hour gale from the northwest carried burning shingles, embers and myriads of sparks to a score of wooden buildings, most of them of cheap wooden construction. The fire started almost in the extreme southwest section of the city and cut a path to the end of the city, which borders on Chelsea Creek. This is about one and a half miles from where the fire began. The flames spread through the heart of the retail business section, which was about midway between the two extreme limits reached by the fire.

Among the structures destroyed were thirteen churches, two hospitals, the public library, city hall, five school houses, twenty business blocks and a score of factories.

The flying embers and the showers of sparks were carried across Chelsea Creek to the East Boston district and the East Boston engines were obliged to return from Chelsea to protect property in their district.

Genius and Insanity Identified.

That there is an actual identity between the states of mind ordinarily understood as genius and insanity is the conclusion reached by Prof. Cesare Lombroso, but this extreme view is now combated in a new book by Dr. Joseph Grasset on "The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible," translated by Dr. J. L. G. of New York. Dr. Grasset finds that intellectual superiors frequently possess psychic defects which are sometimes very marked, and he believes that while their intellect and their nervous affection are connected they are not as cause and effect. This is proved by the fact that many people have the disease who do not possess the genius. Grasset's conclusion is that "the common trunk which unites superiority and neurosis is a temperament, but not a disease."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

After years of unsuccessful effort to introduce Egyptian cotton into the United States, the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture reports that promising results have been secured in New Mexico and Arizona.

Eight suits have been begun against the Great Northern Railroad Company charging violations of the federal law, which provides that cattle in transit shall be unloaded for rest, food and water at intervals of not more than twenty-eight hours.

Two Chinese officials have arrived at San Francisco to investigate and report to their government on commercial conditions and the educational system in the United States.

A gigantic lockout affecting 150,000 masons, bricklayers and allied workmen in the building trades went into effect in Paris, France. The men want a maximum day of nine hours and a weekly rest day.

The crisis in the Antwerp diamond industry, which is due largely to the cessation of the American demand for the stones, is acute. Failures are anticipated as the result of business depression.

Political Comment

The Fight Against Bryan.

Col. Henry Watterston was one of the first of the Democratic editors to speak a suggestive word to Mr. Bryan concerning the action of the Democratic national convention. At the time the Kentucky editor could see no hope for the party with Bryan as leader, and, with characteristic frankness, told him so. Indeed, he went so far as to say that he could name a man who would unite the party provided Bryan would acquiesce, and thus stand a fair show of being elected.

But Mr. Bryan refused to fall in with this plan; on the contrary he visited many cities and made speeches calculated to impress the rank and file of the Democratic party with the notion that there was only one Moses, and his name was Bryan. Other Democratic newspapers, powerful in their fields, leaped to follow Mr. Watterston's lead, and finally he abandoned his efforts in despair. The very moment that he conceded the nomination to Bryan these halting editors became imbued with energy and started a crusade against Bryan. They even prodded the Colonel for his lack of staying qualities, and some of them declared that if Bryan were named at Denver it could be attributed to the failure of the Colonel to stand by his guns. These insinuations had no effect, however. The Colonel, having spoken his piece, refused to be budged, and he is now proceeding on the assumption that the work of the convention is as good as recorded.

Now, if Watterston's latest predictions should fall and another than Mr. Bryan should be chosen, the Colonel would have reason, indeed, to feel that the fates had been unkind to him. Yet such a contingency, which a few weeks ago seemed remote, is nearer today than may be surmised. New York will send an untried delegation to Denver. Governor Johnson's lieutenants have received encouragement from several sections, and there is reason to believe that if he holds out he will assemble quite a following. If all the elements that are opposed to Bryan's renomination succeed in getting together, it is not improbable that they can prevent Bryan from getting the necessary two-thirds vote. That would precipitate a prolonged contest and discussion of availability that might end in Bryan's enforced retirement. Fortunately for Mr. Watterston's peace of mind, the "ifs" still loom big.—Toledo Blade.

Ocean Mail Service.

The fact that the government was compelled to charter foreign ships for collier service on the cruise of the fleet to Pacific waters was a cogent argument in the discussion of the quasi ship subsidy bill that was passed last week by the Senate. The result was a surprise, for only a few months ago it was not believed possible to overcome the opposition to any measure that might be introduced to encourage American shipbuilding.

The bill in question authorizes the postmaster general to pay for ocean mail service in vessels of the second class on routes to South America, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australasia at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate now applicable to vessels of the first class as provided in the act of March 3, 1891, and in vessels of the third class for the same routes at a rate not exceeding that applicable to vessels of the second class. It provides that if no contract is made for a line of ships between a port on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles and South American ports, one of the lines, if there is more than one, established from North Atlantic ports, must on each outward and homeward trip touch at least two ports south of Cape Charles. The latter provision was added on motion of Senator Bacon, who urged that the measure should be broad enough to extend aid to the south as well as to the north.

The bill cannot in truth be called a subsidy as it is claimed that the compensation proposed is less than the government would have to pay on mail at pound rates. But it is a guarantee which, it is thought, will encourage the establishment of new lines to the countries named and will to that extent foster American shipbuilding.

Moreover, should the experiment, as many choose to regard it, prove advantageous, Congress will be less reluctant to extend the system and may even adopt an out and out subsidy policy which, it is urged by its advocates, will place us on an equality with the greatest commercial nations of the world.—Exchange.

Bad Democratic Policies.

The proposed Democratic program of "a tariff for revenue only" simply means a lowering of import duties so as to invite more importations. This is precisely what was done by the Democrats in 1894, and the treasury not only did not receive sufficient revenue, but domestic industries were closed and men thrown out of employment. The great laboring population received no wages and the market for all commodities, including farm products, was gone. Surely nobody wants this experiment repeated.

The proposition to put all trust-made articles on the free list is a cheap appeal to ignorant voters. Who would determine what were trust-made articles? Who would determine what are trusts? Such a proposition is unscientific and impracticable. If the price of any protected article is inflated artificially high by reason of a monopoly, and it can be so proved, then the import duty should be lowered.—Kalamazoo "Telegraph."

The Old Game.

Eva—Yes, she used to keep her love letters under her pillow.

Edna—And now?

Eva—Oh, she keeps them over her pillow now.

Edna—Over?

Eva—Yes, she uses them as curl papers.

No More Parties Needed.

At a railway banquet in Chicago the counsel for one of the big roads urged the formation of a new party, to be devoted entirely to the defense of railway interests. He says it ought to be easy to organize the 1,500,000 railway employees into a party which would oppose such harmful legislation against the roads as has been enacted in many States in the past two years. "Only one man," he says, "can stop the anti-railroad legislation which prevails, and he is the voter. We should organize railway men into a compact political party, and I believe a competent leader will arise if we sound this call now."

This sort of folly would be mischievous if it were to be heeded by any considerable number of persons. But it will receive very little attention. We now have about as many parties as the people will support, and several new ones are proposed. On April 2 the Populists met in St. Louis and put up a Presidential ticket. At Rock Island on May 1 the representatives of a so-called Christian party will nominate a ticket to stand on a platform which will say that everybody not of their faith should be excluded from office. The Republicans will meet in Chicago on June 10, the Democrats in Denver on July 7, and the Prohibitionists in Columbus, Ohio, on July 15, while Hearst's National party proposes to meet about July 20 and name candidates for President and Vice President. One or two Socialist parties are still to hear from, but they will hold their conventions in due time.

It would seem that the party field is pretty well occupied without getting the railway workers to enter it as a distinctive organization. The Republican party can look after the interests of the railways and of all other activities much more intelligently and effectively than separate organizations for any of them could do. The United States Supreme Court has just said aside some laws which hampered the railways, and which were also against the public interest, and the court will continue its work along the same line. There is no urgent need either for the establishment of a new party or for the creation of any new governmental machinery. The Republicans will carry the country in November, prosperity will soon return and some of the parties already with us will drop out of business.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Republicans Confident of Victory.

As Seneca E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, said in a speech in the House of Representatives: "We are having now our quinquennial exhibition on the part of our friends on the other side of the aisle, which always occurs in the winter and spring preceding a presidential election. With renewed exuberance of spirit, with prophetic sight, they are accustomed to carry the next election, inaugurate their candidate and divide up the offices. We hold our election in November and will be there next November."

The Democrats, however, are not at all jubilant over the prospects for next November, and there is but little genuine and sincere boasting. On the other hand, the Republicans feel very confident in spite of the factional strife that are going on in the different states that their candidate, whoever he may be, will be victorious on November 3. The contest which is going on for the various candidates is, after all, a good natured one, and there is no doubt whatever that whoever is nominated at Chicago will receive the united support of the party.

Despite the so-called Republican panic, which term is being used freely by the Democrats, the Republicans feel that the Dingley tariff law has been a great success and has brought prosperity to all parts of the country. They believe that the present business depression will not last much longer and that all signs of the recent panic will gradually fade away with renewed employment and the high scale of wages which has been enjoyed by our workmen for so many years.

The principal issues in the campaign will of course depend largely on the candidates and the platforms. If good times return by summer time the Democrats will hardly have much to say about the Republican panic and will talk tariff revision and old time Jeffersonian doctrines. The Republicans will be content to present the party record for the past half century and the past ten years in particular, and each party will, of course, advance the principles laid down in their platforms.

False Promises.

Occasionally men are heard to say that the country is depressed on account of the failure on the part of Congress to revise the tariff downward. These notions prevail during the existence of a protective tariff. They never exist at other times. No man ever heard a free-trade argument made during free-trade times. That is a peculiar circumstance. Free-trade is a good doctrine to talk about. Since the invention of the reciprocity idea it affords an unlimited number of opportunities for making promises of better things. Nothing was better than promises in politics. Reciprocity enables the candidate to suggest to every man that a trade ought to be made to give him higher prices for his own particular line of products. The office-seeker usually goes through the entire list and promises every man a swap by which he will sell more goods. The free-trade promoter never reaches the man who is to get lower prices. The man is not supposed to find his condition out until after the election. It is possible that the people have to be lulled about something all the time and that they might just as well be lulled on the tariff as upon any other question.

So many political issues have been up in the air in the form of promises that it will be gratifying when the era of performance shall be reached. Then we will have a show down among those who talk so loud about the things that ought to be done.—Des Moines "Capital."

Twenty-five years ago Berlin had 103 telephones. To-day it has 25,000.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1100—Mahomet II. besieged Constantinople.

1378—William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, born.

1644—Maisonrouge defeated the Iroquois at the Place d'Armes, Montreal.

1785—Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, an early governor general of India, born in England.

1800—Joseph Bonaparte made King of the Two Sicilies.

1814—Napoleon Bonaparte sent in exile to island of Elba.

1839—Treasury buildings at Washington destroyed by fire.

1843—Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed governor of Canada.

1847—Covent Garden theater, London, opened for Italian opera.

1854—Commercial treaty concluded with Japan by Commodore Perry of the United States navy.

1825—Planci Circe discovered by M. Chacornac.

1850—Treaty of Paris, ending the Crimean war.

1838—British force under Sir Hugh Rose defeated the Indian mutineers and took the city of Jhansi.

1802—Gen. Albert S. Johnston of the Confederate army killed at Shiloh. Born 1803.

1805—Confederates evacuated Richmond. Federal troops occupied Richmond, Va., United States transport General Lyon burned with great loss of life.

1800—First national encampment of the G. A. R. met at Indianapolis. Spanish fleet bombarded Valparaiso, Chile.

1807—United States bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000.

1868—Uniform postage rate of 3 cents per letter adopted throughout Canada.

1885—Battleford, in Saskatchewan, besieged by Indians.

1801—Baron Fava, Italian minister to the United States, recalled.

1894—China leased Wei-Hai-Wei to Great Britain.

1902—Large section of Atlantic City destroyed by fire.

1903—Explosion in a cartridge factory at Bridgeport, Conn., resulted in a number of deaths. Simplon tunnel formally opened.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Supt. Maxwell of the New York City Board of Education, in his annual report urges the formation of a department of school hygiene. Such a department, he thinks, should be under the direction of a medical man, who would rank as an associate superintendent, and who should have a sufficient number of physicians to examine all the children in the public schools at least once a year, and a sufficient number of nurses to visit the homes of sick children and to care for slight ailments in school. He says that New York is the noisiest city in the world and that children lack a proper amount of sleep. Owing to crowded quarters in the tenements and in some of the public schools as well many children are crippled by lowered vitality, defective sight, defective teeth and other evils, many of which could be overcome. The report says that there are 158,466 pupils in the schools over normal age; in other words, they are backward in their lessons because of physical defects.

The National Civic Federation has made arrangements to send 500 or more public school teachers next fall to England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, the continent to inspect the system of teaching and school methods generally in foreign countries. This idea was suggested by the success of a similar expedition of English teachers to the United States in 1905-6. The teachers who make this trip will have an opportunity to examine at first hand what is being done for children abroad, both in the common schools and in the special schools. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university has been appointed chairman of an advisory committee to carry the plan through. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Butler has accepted the invitation of the University of Copenhagen to deliver three lectures there next September, the subject matter of the lectures to be "Some Aspects of American Civilization." He will leave for Denmark in August, returning in time for the opening of college next fall.

Chancellor Dewitt C. Huntington of the Nebraska Wesleyan university at Lincoln has tendered his resignation, and it was accepted by the board of trustees with the understanding that Chancellor Huntington shall remain until the end of the school year.

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., Supt. Swartz ordered the members of the Greek letter fraternity Alpha Delta Omega to disband the organization or suffer expulsion from school. He declared that no secret organization of pupils would be tolerated. The members promised to heed the warning.

Because Michigan university students wrecked a theater where one of their number had been clubbed by an employe fifteen of the boys were arrested and held under bonds of \$1,000 each to answer the charge of rioting.

In the current Harvard Gazette it is announced that the Andover Theological

Catching Cold on the Street Car

Peruna Prevents Catching Cold.

One Dose in Time, Saves Nine.

authorizing the loan of 2,500 army tents for use at the national convention of the NAACP to be held at Dallas, Texas, in July next.



It afflicts with more eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

get better results from the use of our system. Available in the treatment of cancer, leukemia, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, etc. Ask your doctor regarding other uses. Send request to all people in the U.S.A. Call for \$10.00. Try it before purchase. Send \$1.00 now to, **Dr. Jennings, 816**

C. N. D. No. 14-1000

WOMEN WAITING TO ADVANCEMENT PLEASE SEE
FOR OUR THE ADVANCEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

[illegible]

There Is Only One
"Bromo
That Is
Laxative B
USED THE WORLD OVER
Always remember the tall name.
for this signature on every box.

Quinine"

Como Quinine

ONE A DOZ IN ONE DAY.

Look
25c. *E. W. Lane*

A bill was passed by the House authorizing the donation of obsolete Springfield rifles, bayonets and bayonet scarabards to independent military companies composed of veterans of the war of the rebellion.

A House bill increasing the pay of persons engaged in the life-saving service of the United States was passed by the Senate with an amendment giving to a dependent mother the same pension allowances as the bill gives to the widow.

Amendments were made by the House authorizing the loan of 2,500 army tents for use at the national convention of the KKK to be held at Dallas, Texas, in July next.

"The most wonderful thing that ever happened to me, I am sure, was the change in my condition after I began to eat Grape-Nuts. I began to improve at once and the first week gained four pounds.

"I feel that I cannot express myself in terms that are worthy of the benefits Grape-Nuts has brought to me, and you are perfectly free to publish this letter if it will send some poor sufferer relief, such as has come to me."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Road, "The Road to Wellville," in print. "There's a Reason."

[illegible]

promptly taken care of is liable to re-forms and cause great suffering and
Cascarets, if taken promptly, are a
awful troubles, but if taken promptly
ity of the Bowels, will act as the PILL
and will keep all the machinery run-

We advise you to get a Little 10c
it in your purse or vest pocket. Take
about your bowels. Your own doctor
GUARANTEE of satisfaction or money

"Breath o' the Forest Pillows"

Made from Balsam of Spruce - Best of Sweden. Will cure all
Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough,
and all other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. It is a
valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with these troubles.
It is a valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with these troubles.
It is a valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with these troubles.

BEST PREVENTIVE ever discovered
in good order.

Acetylene **TESTING** **ACETYLENE** **TESTING**
one when you feel anything unusual
at all will call your tube back under
warranted. All drugstore, 10c, 25c, 50c.

C. N. D. No. 16-1999

When visiting to specimens please see
see one for the specimen in this paper.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 16

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see E. W. Brink.

Edison records for April now on sale at Hathaway's.

Fresh butter and eggs at the "Bank" grocery.

Be sure and look up Peterson's Ad this week.

LOST—A Swastika watch pin. Please leave at this office.

Ladies! have you seen the latest in collar pins? Hathaway has them.

For the latest in Easter jewelry go to Hathaway's.

Our Alteration sale closes May 1. G. M. Co.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVA-LANCHE office.

FOR SALE—A 260 egg "Success" incubator, practically new. LEE WINSLOW.

Chas. S. Clark has closed a land deal in Ky. and expects to make his home there in the near future.

Only a short time left so don't fail to take advantage of our alteration sale. G. M. Co.

WANTED—Woman to do washing at the house. Modern conveniences. Enquire at this office.

Read Hathaway's ad, then call at the store and see the pretty things he has to show you.

"Queen Quality" oxfords for Easter. All leathers and styles. \$2.50 and \$3. G. M. Co.

FOR SALE—Good house with 10 acres on the south side, and other property at a bargain if sold at once. Apply to CHAS. S. CLARK.

Comrad Chalker and wife and Comrad Carl Johnson were down from Maple Forest to attend the banquet at the G. A. R. hall Saturday night.

Comrad Mark Wood and his wife of Lewiston came down last Saturday for a visit and to attend the Ladies of the G. A. R. banquet.

Gov. Warner has issued his proclamation naming Friday, May 1st, as Arbor Day, and urging the observance of the day as educational and patriotic.

FOR SALE—A fine young team half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers; sound and all right. O. PALMER.

Purchasers of state tax lands at the sale by the state land commissioner May 7, at Lansing will be interested in the ad of E. J. Wright in another column.

Miss Ethel M. Wetherby of Bay City has been engaged to fill the vacancy in the second grade of our school caused by the resignation of Mrs. Jea. Pym nee Miss Gladys MacFarland.

Geo. W. Brott turned 20,000 trout into the cold water of Simpson lake last week. It is private water and the fish kept by screens will have a fine chance to grow.

Miss Frankie Love, daughter of John A. of Beaver Creek, has been attending school here this winter, and is now engaged in teaching in the Edmunds district in Maple Forest.

A good watch or a nice ring, signet or set, or a neat up-to-date bracelet, or one of our beautiful necklaces, or one of our other many beautiful articles makes a nice Easter or confirmation present.

Our brother, Wm. W. Palmer of Chicago, came in for a visit Saturday. Not having been here in six years, he is naturally surprised at our many improvements. We are trying to induce him to choose this place to stay rather than in the windy city.

WANTED—To purchase 2 good horses, about 1200 pounds each; 2 new milch cows; 100 chickens; 4 one year pigs; for delivery at Grayling or Lorette. Address J. W. PLUIN, Judges, Mich.

Auditor General Bradley has announced his formal candidacy for the nomination for governor. He stands for a state wide primary law, covering from Governor to coroner, and for reform of the business methods of the departments, and the ad valorem system of taxation of all telegraph and telephone systems.

A letter from Gerome, Washington, gives that place as the address of Henry and A. L. Trumley, now located on 160 acres of fine timbered government land on the Columbia river. They are pleased with the locality and say they watch for the AVA-LANCHE as for a letter from the old home.

Mr. Decker, who has moved into Beaver Creek from Illinois and located on section 30 t. 25 n. r. 3 w. was in town with Frank Love last week. He appears like the kind of man that we are glad to welcome to citizenship, and seems pleased with the prospect here.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, April 7, 1908.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. J. F. Hum, President in the chair. Present: Trustees Fournier, Kraus, Petersen, Brink and Insley.

Meeting called to order by the President. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported, that the bond of C. Wascott, village treasurer for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) with the sureties therein named be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the village clerk's bond for two hundred dollars with the sureties therein named be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the bill of the Grayling Electric Company for \$71.99 be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of John A. Benson with the sureties therein named for \$3,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of John Larson with the sureties therein named for \$3,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of James C. Burton with the sureties therein named for \$3,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of Christoffer Hansen with the sureties therein named for \$3,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of William Fischer with the sureties therein named for \$3,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of Nels P. Olson with the sureties therein named for \$2,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of A. M. Lewis & Co., with the sureties therein named for \$2,000.00 be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the liquor bond of H. P. Olson, Village Clerk, be approved. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the council take up the matter of the Fire Ordinance. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that an ordinance relative to the Fire Department be passed, ordained and published. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Don't forget those golden rose buds at Peterson's jewelry store.

Phil Mosher of Johannesburg was down a couple of days this week on business.

For Easter and confirmation presents you will find them at Peterson's jewelry store.

The Board of Supervisors are called for their spring session for organization next Monday.

Tuesday was the warmest spring day up to date, the mercury registering at 76° at 2 p. m.

Souvenir spoons of Grayling with Shoppemagon, Grayling trout, school house and court house in bowl. Engraved by our artist.

H. A. Bauman came home Saturday for his usual semi-occasional visit. He looks as though the polar winter had agreed with him.

The Ladies' Aid will serve a 15c supper at Mrs. Countryman's Friday evening, May 1. Everyone invited.

The Catholic ladies of Frederic will have a three days bazar at their opera house, beginning April 23. Everybody come.

J. O. Cunningham has secured the agency for the Indianapolis Fire Ins. Co., with a cash capital of \$200,000, and is ready to protect you from loss by fire. Call at the office for rates.

Wm. Macgregor, Pastor of Presbyterian church, is in Saginaw attending Presbytery, which is being held in Washington Ave. Presbyterian church April 14 and 15.

It has cost over \$1000,000 to make the public acquainted with the words "Queen Quality." The makers cannot afford to cheapen the shoe whose reputation has cost that much. G. M. Co.

Ten dry counties in Michigan is the result of Monday's election. Among the number are Grand Traverse and Missaukee. The others are in the lower part of the state. Clinton and Kalamazoo, where they voted on the question, decided to continue the business.

Judge Sharp is holding court in Judge Hosmer's room in Detroit to help clean up the congested dockets of that city. When they want competent assistance, they evidently know where it can be found.

Walton disciples are very much in evidence, scores having arrived on the river to be ready for the first hour of the season. The weather is not just what they might desire, but they will have the fun just the same.

Coming under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, April 30, the Old Southland Sextette, a company of colored ladies and gentlemen, giving an entertainment which excels the Jubilee singers. Prices 25 and 35 cents. Read columns and see what some people say about them. Watch next week for further particulars.

Miss Gladys MacFarland and Jos. Pym have perpetrated a lark on our citizens, undoubtedly pleasant for them if not to our citizens who will regret her leaving our school. January 3rd they were married at Windsor and the affair was not known here until the present month when "Joe went west." May Joy meet and rejoice with them in their new home.

Banquet and Camp-fire.

Last Saturday evening the Ladies of the G. A. R. gave a banquet in honor of Robert McElroy and Delevan Smith, who were prisoners during the war of the rebellion and were exchanged from the hell of Andersonville in April 1865. Comrad McElroy was captured at the battle of Hristow Station, Va., in October 1863 and served in Libby, Belle Island, Savannah, Milan and Andersonville until the time of his exchange, and came out a living skeleton, rotting with scurvy and dying of starvation. He seldom talks of the terrible scenes and suffering through which he passed but when he does it fairly chills the blood of his hearers and they do not wonder that he is now a bent and broken old man, though then he was but a boy, just entering into the ranks of manhood. He belonged to Co. B, 108th N. Y. Infantry, and served in field and prison three years and three months.

In August 1862, Delevan Smith was sixteen years of age, but strong and active and beyond his years realized the danger pending over the Union and the menace to the old flag. His patriotism would not let him rest quietly at home and despite the opposition of family and friends he enlisted in Co. H, 17th Regiment Mich. Inf. His record as a soldier is one of which any man might well be proud, but on the terrible field of Spottsylvania he, with 109 of his comrades, was captured and taken to Andersonville where they suffered the torments of that place as did all who were there until exchanged or released by the more kindly hand of death. Of the 110 men of the 17th an even hundred were so released and their bodies buried there.

In April 1865 the ten remaining were on the exchange list and with gladly beating hearts started with a large train toward Ohio enroute for Home. They were on the ill fated Sultana on the Mississippi, which after an explosion was buried to the waters edge, costing thousands of lives among which were nine of the ten comrades leaving Comrad Smith the only one to at last reach Michigan.

Comrad McElroy was brought up to Jefferson barracks near St. Louis on the Sultana about two weeks before the explosion.

It was the night of the regular meeting of Marvin Post and as the encampment was closed the post room was at once thronged by the ladies and a social time and music. The assembly was called to order by the president of the Circle, Mrs. Wm. Fairbotham, who called Mrs. Smith, the Jr. Vice President of the Department of Michigan to preside, who called attention to the reason of our meeting and gave "Our Guests" a seat of honor when "attention" was the order and to the music of a familiar march the battalion "passed in review" and gave the comrades hearty greeting, after which each gave a most graphic description of their prison life, and Comrad Smith described his almost miraculous escape from death by the explosion of the Steamer Sultana, which was bearing him home.

More music and a pleasant and patriotic address by Comrad Chalker and others, and all adjourned to the banquet hall. And what a banquet! Tables loaded with viands that would tempt the strongest epicure, and enough to fill a regiment.

More genuine enjoyment could hardly be crowded into a single evening and it will be long remembered, with the three cheers which we gave our comrades.

Plenty of Trouble

is caused by stagnation of the liver and bowels, to get rid of it and headache and biliousness and the poison that brings jaundice, take Dr. King's New Life Pills, the reliable purifiers that do the work without grinding or griping. 25c. at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store.

The following is a list of teachers for next year:

Supt.—J. E. Bradley
1st Assistant—Miss Edith Bell
2d Asst.—Miss Beatrice O'Callaghan
8th Grade—Miss Amy Irving
7th Grade—Mrs. Katherine Winnie
6th Grade—Miss Lillian Thompson
5th Grade—Miss Anna Keany
4th Grade—Miss Alveretta Irving
3rd Grade—Miss Gertrude M. Hoyt
2d Grade—Miss Gene Thompson
1st Grade—Miss Josephine Russell

Death Was On His Heels

Jesse P. Morris, of Skippers, Va., had a close call in the spring of 1906. He says: "An attack of pneumonia left me so weak and with such a fearful cough that my friends declared consumption had me and death was on my heels. Then I was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It helped me immediately, and after taking two and a half bottles I was a well man again. I found out that New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and lung disease in all the world." Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Att'y Gen'l Bird declines to be a candidate for the governorship, preferring the lines of his profession and his business.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—1 light wagon, 1 plow, 1 scythe, snath, 2 neck yokes, 1 set trace chains, 1 cow bell, 5 peaves, etc. etc. Belonging to the estate of E. Purchase, deceased.

ROLLA W. BRINK, Administrator

Easter Greeting

TO OUR

Friends and Customers

We want to call your attention to our large and complete assortment of Easter Cards. The new Airbrush colored and Tinsel Airbrush Cards are just fine, over one hundred different designs.

Don't miss the opportunity to Send Easter Cards to your friends, they will appreciate it.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

HERE ARE TWO WAYS TO BUY COFFEE.

One is the Price. The other is to make sure about quality. For the same price you can buy coffee that has been stored away, exposed to dampness, foreign odors and flavors or you can buy coffee that is fresh from the roasters in air tight cans retaining all that fine delicate rich flavor. The latter way is the way in which you buy coffee from us.

HOW CAN YOU TELL? The proof's in the drinking. We have three grades, 18, 25 and 35c. Try a pound and be convinced.

The Bank Grocery,

S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.

Spring is Here

AND SO IS

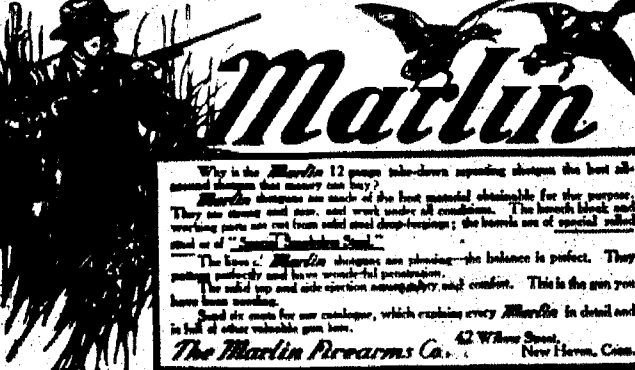
The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

here with a full line of seeds and farm implements. We are headquarters for Seed Oats, Clover, Bromus Inermis, Peas, Buckwheat, Millet, etc.

TOOLS.—We make a specialty of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Wheelbarrows, Stump Machines, Fanning Mills, Sprayers, Parris Green, Bush Scythes, Buggies. Have ten tons fine hay at a bargain. Barbed Wire cheaper than log fences. Call and see us, and our goods.

The Brott Implement Co.,

Wellington, Michigan.



Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.

EASTER GREETING!

Our Spring line of Easter Wearables is now complete. We are showing the largest and most exclusive line of goods ever displayed in Grayling.

Ladies' Waists for Spring and Summer; a beautiful collection in Silks, Lawn and Net at from 50c to \$5.00.

Ladies' Oxfords

Ladies' Oxfords, the Queen Quality, in tans and black \$2.50—3.00. Alteration Sale on all Shoes and Oxfords.

Ladies' Skirts.

A big Showing of Ladies' Skirts at \$4.50 and up.

Ladies' Hose.

Ladies' Hose at 8c to 38c per pair.

Ladies' Gloves.

Silk and Kid Gloves for Ladies' in 16 and 12 bottom lengths. All colors in short Kid Gloves.

Boys' Suits.

Boy's Suits for Easter and Confirmation, with bloomer or straight pants. Blue Serges and the many new plaids and stripes, \$2.50 and up.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats.

New spring styles Ladies' tight or loose fitting coats, at \$5.00 and up. Children's fancy plaid coats at \$2.50 and up. These are all new styles and just the thing for Easter.

Mens' Suits.

The new spring lines include the new shades of brown in the latest styles. We are showing an exclusive line of suits that are worthy of your inspection. Price \$5.00 and up.

Mens' Hats and Shoes

in the new spring styles, at Alteration Sale prices.

Shirts and Neckwear all new spring goods, at Alteration Sale prices.

Men's Work Shirts 39c

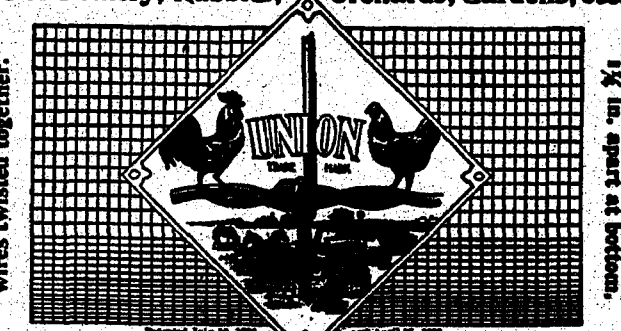
Mens' Cotton Pants, 75c

Our Alteration Sale is still in full force, and all new spring goods are included in this Sale.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence, Gates, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free. UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR "The Best Drugs."

The best of everything in the line of

Fishing Tackle!

In fact everything that the fisherman needs is to be found here.

COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

PACT FREES BIGAMIST.

Man Escapes Jail by Promise to Keep Children of Wives.

Michael Brifer, a business man from Detroit, Mich., has avoided a prison term for bigamy by making a novel agreement with the judge who tried him. Brifer helps to support three children by his first marriage and one by the second. Judge Foster will consider the outraged majesty of the law violated and will not impose any sentence. The agreement was made in the Court of General Sessions in New York in face of emphatic protests by Brifer's first wife, whose lawyer urged that such a course was not only illegal, but offered encouragement to bigamy. After the accused had furnished bonds to carry out the agreement the judge suspended sentence. He said: "I do this as the most practical, quickest and most common sense method of assuring maintenance for these children. This plan has caused a great deal of comment, as undesired as it was unexpected. You will be placed in custody of the prison association and will be sent for by the court any time within five years and punished if you do not conduct yourself as a man."

REFUSE WORK AT DOLLAR A DAY

Say Manufacturers Would Use Compulsion to Cut Wages.

Commenting on Mayor Heyburn's plan in Philadelphia to give the unemployed textile hands of the numerous Kensington mills work for \$1 a day, on city improvements, Frank McCusker, secretary of the unemployed conference, said that such an offer would be spurned by the men. Even at \$1.50 a day, he declared, the proposition would not be considered. Asked why it was that men who said their families were starving would turn down employment at \$1 a week, even if it was laboring work, he said: "Because they are afraid the manufacturers would take advantage of them later. In 1933, the textile workers were in the same predicament they are now. Things were so bad that soup houses were established through Kensington and the men were glad to get work digging out what is now Centennial Lake at \$1 a day. Later, when business improved, they had to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages to get their old jobs back. A soup house in the Kensington district is already supplying food to 175 families."

MANIAC TRIES TO BURN JAIL.

Sets Fire to Ohio County Jail and Is Killed in Padlock Cell.

Anthony Posell, a tailor, is dead. Deputy Sheriff Corey burned about the head, arms and body. Sheriff Stein and Janitor Fauble turned on the face and hands, and Henry Johnson, a negro prisoner, injured as the result of a fight between Corey and Posell during the latter's attempt to kill himself by fire in the county jail in Akron, Ohio. Posell, a man partly carried out his threat to destroy the jail and himself. He died in the afternoon after Corey attempted half a dozen times to rescue him from a padded cell.

Dr. Munyon Murders Actress.

James P. Munyon, the multi-millionaire homeopathic medicine man of Altoona, Pa., and Mrs. Pauline Metzger, known to the stage as Pauline Neff, a former dazzling beauty of "The Scotts" variety, were married in Jersey City Thursday night. Prof. Munyon is close to 60 and his bride is 24.

Colonel Tired of Life, Quits.

Col. William L. De Lacey, a prominent lawyer, committed suicide in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by inhaling illuminating gas. He was a member of the third Army of the Republic and served in the Civil War. He left this statement: "Life is but a game, and I am tired of it and quit."

Killed at Target Practice.

The Navy Department has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Thomas, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, that Raymond Eason, a native of Maryland, was accidentally killed by a fellow sailor, presumably during target practice at Magdalena Bay.

Five Railroad \$4,000 for Rebates.

When the Federal court convened in Minneapolis Friday W. B. Begg, general counsel for the Great Northern, entered a plea of guilty to the rebate case against his company and Judge Page Morris imposed a fine of \$3,000. Charges against three officials were dropped.

Kills Boy at Charivari Party.

Instead of speeding away on a happy honeymoon William Griwald is in jail in Minneapolis, and facing the charge of having shot and killed Benni Norvati, 6 years old, who had joined a charivari party that serenaded Griwald and his bride in the suburb of Hopkins.

\$250,000 Philadelphia Fire.

Sheep & Vandergrift's cigar box factory and the plant of the Philadelphia Veneer and Lumber company were destroyed by fire in Philadelphia. A number of small dwellings adjacent were damaged. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Overwork Victim a Suicide.

Suffering from nervousness which has followed him since he worked at his telegraph key for fifty consecutive hours after the earthquake in San Francisco, Jay A. Gannage committed suicide in Kansas City by shooting. He was 30 years old.

Chelms, Mass. Burns.

A ten million dollar fire swept Chelms, Mass., killed three persons, injured 100, made 1,500 families homeless and burned a square mile of buildings.

House Slips into River; 3 Drown.

Mrs. William Adkins and her two young children were drowned when their residence slipped into the Guyandotte river at Huntington, W. Va. The house was on the river bank which had been largely undermined during the recent floods. Mrs. Adkins was ill and with her two children was unable to escape.

Get Uperia Lamp; Woman Dead.

Mrs. Catherine J. Tucker, mother of a nine-month-old child, died in a hospital in North Boston, Mass., but her life in an accident caused by her favorite cat. The cat upset a lamp, and in a vain effort to save her pet, Mrs. Tucker received burns from which she died.

Bank Cauter Field as Bombardier.

William Wertenman, assistant treasurer of the Oakland Savings and Trust Company, was committed to jail in Pittsburgh in default of \$10,000 bail on a charge of embezzlement. The alleged defalcation is said to amount to \$14,000.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRY RESUMES WORKING FULL TIME



—Chicago Record-Herald

FAILURES BREAK ALL RECORDS.

Insolvencies During First Quarter of 1936 Number 615.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s quarterly review of business failures in the United States for the first three months of 1936 says: "Commercial failures in the United States numbered 4,000 in the first quarter of 1936, with liabilities of \$75,700,101. While this is the heaviest mortality for the corresponding months of any year on record, there is a slight improvement as compared with the last three months of 1935, and many quarters other than the first of earlier years have recorded heavier losses."

"Manufacturing defaults during the first quarter were 1,139 in number, against 678 in the same month last year, while liabilities of \$33,256,857 compare with \$13,770,057. There were 3,054 trading failures, for \$31,439,212, against 2,300 in 1935, when the amount involved was \$15,536,200. Other commercial failures were 170 in number and \$10,988,822 in amount, against 94 failures, for \$2,770,328, in the previous year."

"Banking failures were five times as numerous and involved ten times as much money, 60 institutions closing their doors, with liabilities of \$69,751,023, against 12 similar failures last year, when the amount involved was \$6,885,219; but the same three months also recorded the reopening of many banks that closed during the preceding quarter, particularly the larger institutions, that were most likely reaching the effect on general business."

"The number of failures, the amount of liabilities, and the average amount of liabilities for the first quarter each year since 1899 are shown below:

Year	No.	Liabilities, Average
1909	4,900	\$75,700,101
1910	3,136	\$2,077,539
1911	2,102	\$3,701,107
1912	3,445	\$3,102,265
1913	3,344	\$4,068,721
1914	3,200	\$4,344,433
1915	3,418	\$3,731,758
1916	3,335	\$3,703,486
1917	3,804	\$3,022,751
1918	2,772	\$2,152,031
1919	4,000	\$75,700,101
1920	3,136	\$2,077,539
1921	2,102	\$3,701,107
1922	3,445	\$3,102,265
1923	3,344	\$4,068,721
1924	3,200	\$4,344,433
1925	3,418	\$3,731,758
1926	3,335	\$3,703,486
1927	3,804	\$3,022,751
1928	2,772	\$2,152,031
1929	4,000	\$75,700,101
1930	3,136	\$2,077,539
1931	2,102	\$3,701,107
1932	3,445	\$3,102,265
1933	3,344	\$4,068,721
1934	3,200	\$4,344,433
1935	3,418	\$3,731,758
1936	3,335	\$3,703,486

Insolvencies were very heavy in the first three months of 1936.

Five large central States, liabilities for that section being more than three times as large as in the same months last year, Illinois supplying \$25,000,000 of the increase. Ohio about as much, and Indiana about \$2,000,000. While the total amount was not as large in Michigan, the relative increase was as great, liabilities rising over 200 per cent. Every State in this section also recorded a larger number of failures, the increase in Illinois being about 150. That State also supplied two large banking failures and there were four in Ohio, although the amount of money involved was much smaller.

"The number of failures by States for the first quarter this year and 1935 and liabilities both years are compared below:

State	1936	1935	1936	1935
Alabama	142	85	\$1,404,873	\$251,768
Arkansas	85	48	\$363,492	\$103,000
California	191	101	\$1,423,000	\$474,141
Colorado	33	33	\$474,141	\$474,141
Connecticut	500	500	\$4,172,708	\$4,172,708
Delaware	100	100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
District of Columbia	115	115	\$2,520,294	\$2,520,294
Florida	238	238	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Georgia	115	115	\$2,520,294	\$2,520,294
Idaho	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Illinois	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Indiana	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Iowa	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Kansas	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Kentucky	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Louisiana	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Maine	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Massachusetts	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Michigan	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Minnesota	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Mississippi	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Missouri	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Montana	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Nebraska	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Nevada	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
New Hampshire	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
New Jersey	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
New Mexico	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
New York	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
North Carolina	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
North Dakota	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Ohio	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Oklahoma	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Oregon	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Pennsylvania	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Rhode Island	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
South Carolina	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
South Dakota	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Tennessee	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Texas	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Vermont	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Virginia	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Washington	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
West Virginia	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Wisconsin	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111
Wyoming	54	54	\$4,928,111	\$4,928,111

Attention is called to the fact that New York State failures 60 per cent of the bank failures of the entire country.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

The American Railway Association finds there were 20,000 fewer idle cars in the United States and Canada in February than in January.

W. E. R. Kill of Glenwood, Wis., has been appointed manager of the Wisconsin prison farm at Waupun. There were fifty applicants for the position, and of those who took the civil service examination Mr. Kill stood highest.

General (Gunsling) a farmer living west of Chester, Wis., committed suicide by hanging himself from the rafters of his barn. The dead body was discovered by his wife. The cause of the man's deed is unknown.

Mrs. C. Rantoul, an elderly woman living near Ferguson Falls, is dead from blood poisoning, caused by a pin prick. The pin, placed in her hand several weeks ago, caused a slight injury.

At Dulans, Minn., Dr. F. X. Roeder and his bride were killed by a Great Northern train, as they attempted to drive across the track. The approaching train was hidden by freight cars.

COST OF LIVING IS DOWN.

Prices of Commodities Decrease but Are Still Far from Bottom.

It's cheaper to live to-day than it has been in thirty-three months. That, at least, is the comforting assurance just announced by Bradstreet's.

It was a year ago this month when the highest general level of prices for foodstuffs, textiles, coal and other commodities was reached. Since then they have dropped 12.5 per cent, the decrease being fairly evenly distributed from month to month.

There have been some thirty increases, but Bradstreet's records show that sixty-three products, including provisions and textiles, cost less than last March. Of the thirty products that are higher, some are sugar, tea, potatoes, apples, wheat, corn, oats and barley, soft coal and petroleum.

The low price average of this month, however, is only comparative, and if the drop is limited to 1 per cent a month, as for the year past, more than three years must elapse before the low record price average is reached.

Prices are still 40 per cent higher than the low level recorded on July 1, 1930.

In averaging fluctuations of prices Bradstreet's uses an index figure representing a compilation of costs of more than 100 commodities. The record goes back sixteen years.

Prices for thirteen staples show that ten out of the group decreased during February, one remained unchanged and two went higher.

The textile group showed the greatest weakness, with provisions a close second. Live stock and metals advanced and fruits remained unchanged.

RAILROADS

The first train opening the Florida East Coast railway has reached the temporary terminus of the road at Knight's Key, which is only 122 miles from Havana. By another rule this marvelous railroad built on re-enforced concrete arches out over long stretches of deep sea, connecting the string of coral isles, or "keys," will reach Key West, whence through trains will be carried on great ocean ferries across to Cuba.

The negotiations between the officers and employees of the Southern railway in respect to a reduction of wages finally resulted in the statement from President Finley that the employees had rejected the proposed reduction and that the management, not wishing to act in an arbitrary way, had requested the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission to mediate between them under the provisions of the Erdman law.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad, published the other day, shows a falling off of \$2,000,244 in the net income at the same time that the gross earnings increased \$10,572,913. The cause appears in the large increase in operating expenses, amounting to \$18,044,834. President McCrea says that the first effects of the panic were not felt until the last two months of the year. The sum used for the New York terminals to date of report was \$39,541,414.

The Milwaukee Railway Company recently pleaded guilty to violation of the 28-hour stock shipment law and was fined by Judge Landis of Chicago. In several cases cattle were held in cars without food or water for periods ranging from thirty to thirty-four hours. Indictments against other roads are pending.

The Norfolk and Western railroad has proposed to the various labor unions among its employees that they agree to a cut in wages, with the understanding that when the revenues reach \$2,500,000 a month the present scale will be restored.

The Interstate commerce commission announced that the commission and the bureau of labor will be unable to take action regarding the dispute between officials and operatives of the Chicago Great Western for at least a week. It will be the first matter taken up after the accumulation of business in Washington is dispensed of.

Attorney General Gilbert of Wisconsin has ruled that an express car cannot be chartered passengers on the railroads of Wisconsin when tickets are purchased on the train, unless provision is made to refund the amount overcharged.

Conferences between a committee of the striking machinists of the Erie railroad repair shops and General Manager Rieart have resulted in the agreement of the company to try the per diem system for at least six months and to take back all the men as vacancies occur with a 50 per cent reduction in wages. The strike, which began May 1, 1937, was against the piece work plan.

NEW ANARCHY CHECK

URGED BY PRESIDENT

Writes Congress Further Legislation Is Needed in Work of Suppression.

BONAPARTE MAKES REPORT.

Asserts Postmaster-General May Exclude from Mails Papers Fomenting Assassination.

In one of the shortest messages which he has yet transmitted to Congress, President Roosevelt called the attention of that body to the necessity for further legislation on the subject of anarchy. He said: "The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other." With the message he transmitted a report reviewing the legal phases of the question by Attorney General Bonaparte. The message of the President follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I herewith submit a letter from the Department of Justice which explains itself. Under this opinion I hold that existing statutes give the President the power to prohibit the Postmaster General from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime; that is, to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason; and I shall act upon such construction.

Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by Congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist, and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Called to Gov. For's Attention.

Besides his direction to the Postmaster General to exclude from the mails such publications as La Question Sociale, President Roosevelt in his letter to Attorney General Bonaparte, asking for an opinion on the legal phases of the subject, says he has had the particular case called to the attention of Gov. For, of New Jersey, by Secretary Root, that the Governor may proceed under the State laws.

The opinion of the Attorney General, which the President transmits to Congress, embraces a discussion of the whole subject from many legal angles. His first conclusion is that the article in question, which advocates the use of arms and dynamite in annihilating police and soldiers, that anarchy may prevail, constitutes a "seditious libel" and is "undoubtedly a crime at common law."

He declares that there is no federal statute which makes such publications an offense against the United States, and that the federal courts consequently have no jurisdiction in the matter. That there is full power in the possession of Congress to make such publications criminal the Attorney General asserts, and quotes Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court and Mr. Justice Field as authority.

The greater portion of his opinion is devoted to the question of whether, in the absence of any legislation by Congress, the Postmaster General has the right to exclude such publications. On this point his conclusion is: "The Postmaster General will be justified in excluding from the mails any issue of any periodical, otherwise entitled to the privileges of second-class mail matter, which shall contain any article constituting a seditious libel and counseling such crimes as murder, arson, riot and treason."

FOREIGN

The Chinese government has released the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru under an agreement with Japan which will prevent the shipment of contraband arms into China in future.

Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, son of the late regent of Brunswick and a second cousin of Emperor William, has resigned from the German army, where he held the rank of major, and will not again be permitted to wear the German uniform. The resignation of the prince, it is declared, was requested by Emperor William, because of the prince's attentions to the Baroness Liebenberg, a former actress.

A total of 47 arrests was made in Berlin in connection with the suffrage demonstrations. Nine policemen sustained injuries in the encounters with the people. It is estimated that 50 of the manifestants were wounded, but it is probable that many others were hurt.

Machinist guns operated by the government forces of Chile in a recent conflict with strikers at the nitrate beds in the city of Iquique laid 2,500 men low, most of these being killed, according to advices received by the Norwegian steamer Christian Horn, arriving at San Francisco from Chile.

In St. Petersburg it is reported that Mile Maria Spiridonov who was exiled to Siberia two years ago for the murder of the chief of police of Tambov, has escaped and is now in either Australia or New Zealand.

The suit brought by Duke Francis Joseph of Bavaria against peasants who recently succeeded in extorting money from him was concluded in a verdict for the duke. The court decided that a black mailing plot had been proved, and sentenced the peasant Helmslander to four months' imprisonment. Belonging to four months' imprisonment and two others to three months and six weeks respectively.

THE QUADRIENNIAL CYCLONE



UNCLE SAM: "IT IS ALMOST ON US, BOYS!"

ELECTRIC CAR KILLS FIVE.

Crashes Into Funeral Carriage Occupied by Women.

Four women and the driver of the funeral carriage in which they were returning to Chicago from Oak Ridge cemetery were killed Wednesday afternoon at West Madison street and the Butterfield road, near Bellwood, when a train of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Electric Railroad crashed into the vehicle at a speed estimated at fifty miles an hour. The carriage was cut in two and the rear half, with two of its victims, was hurled 500 feet along the track. The forward portion was hurled to the side of the track, the driver leaping from the box, but receiving fatal injuries. The two women who had occupied the forward seat were killed instantly. The others were dead when found under the wreckage, with which their bodies had been carried by the motor car of the train.

Several carriages were in line on the return trip from Oak Ridge cemetery, that which was wrecked being the second. The one preceding it passed the tracks in safety at the crossing. The driver, Newman, evidently had no realization of the speed of the train which he saw approaching west-bound. He whipped his horses and they plunged across the track. To the onlookers in carriages following the car seemed to leap forward as the horses reached the rail.

There was a crash and shrieks from the occupants and an outcry from Newman. The train, with half the carriage propelled in front of the motor car, appeared to pass in a flash, as Newman and two of the victims were hurled in the air.

As the train sped by, mourners poured from the other carriages and congregated at the scene. As the train was stopped, the wreckage of the carriage was seen to be in flames, due, it is believed, to ignition from the third rail.

Newman, when found thirty feet from where the carriage had been struck, was unconscious, and remained so until he died.

FOR A RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

The Man Who Has Called on the Czar to Abdicate.

Like every other country whose people are awakening from centuries of lethargy and trying to burst the bonds of autocracy, Russia is producing "reformers" of all degrees, some of whom are too extreme in their aspirations ever to see them realized. One of these is Ivan Norodny, who is now in New York, and who calls himself the advance agent of Russian independence. His ambition is the establishment of a Russian republic. He has served notice on Czar Nicholas to abdicate and make room for the "United States of Russia," but so far the autocrat shows no indication of abandoning his inherited right to rule. Norodny claims to represent a central committee with headquarters at Moscow. He is trying to raise \$5,000,000 for the cause of freedom by issuing "liberty bonds" signed by himself in his official capacity.

ANOTHER NOISELESS GUN.

Another device for making the discharge of all kinds of firearms noiseless is now added to that of the younger, Maxim recently reported. This is credited to Oliver A. Smith of Worcester, Mass., and is different from that of Maxim. It can be carried about in the pocket and is adjusted at a moment's notice. It consists of a narrow cap with a narrow bar across the top and which adds an inch or so to the length of the gun barrel, the cap having a bore slightly increasing in diameter from the outlet inward.

To the North Pole Shifters.

M. R. Colworth, the British scientist who is conducting a series of climatic and magnetic observations in Alaska, has reached Victoria, B. C., with the information that the whole north polar region is undergoing a radical climatic change and that the pole itself is shifting, so that the northern territory of this continent is becoming warmer and that of North Asia colder. Colworth believes that huge masses of ice in Baffin Bay and Arctic waters near Greenland are causing this movement, the immense weight of these masses tilting the earth toward Siberia.

MAN WHO SUCCEEDS EVANS.

Rear Admiral Charles Mitchell Thomas, who has succeeded to the command of the United States fleet at Magdalena Bay because of Rear Admiral Evans' illness, has been in the navy since 1895, when he was graduated from Annapolis. He is a native of Philadelphia and is 61 years old.

Rear Admiral Thomas has been mostly in active service



There is no better time for setting trees than late in fall.

Success on the farm depends upon having everything done systematically and at the proper time.

Once a week is not enough to salt the sheep. Have it where they can get what they want every day.

For the year 1907 the poultry products of the country exceeded in value the whole of the hay crop.

Land plaster is not a fertilizer, but will liberate potash, and shows a marked benefit on clay and sandy land to clover.

It is the March hatched chicks that make the November layers, which are the most profitable members of the whole flock.

Sheep and young stock should never be yarded together. The young stock will be pretty sure to chase the sheep, and that means trouble every time.

Never drive a sheep body deep into the snow. If you do, make up your mind that loss will follow. It simply takes the tick out of a sheep to wade for deep snow.

The best method to cure sore backs on horses is to dissolve one-half ounce of blue vitriol in a pint of water and dab the injured parts with it four or five times a day.

Alfalfa has shown this season that it will stand all kinds of reverses and still make a big crop. Those who were lucky enough to have a few acres of it are preparing to sow more next spring.

Anyone who buys an incubator thinking all that is necessary is to load it, light the lamp and let it do the rest, "all by its lonesome," should take a few lessons in common sense from a sitting hen.

It is a question in some parts of the country which would be the most profitable thing to do, to keep dogs or sheep. This dog nuisance is an old one and it is a wonder that more States do not come to the rescue of the sheepmen than already have.

Cultivation is intended to destroy weeds, prevent the ground from drying out, and to admit the air to the soil, so as to keep the plant food soluble. Cultivation does not add any water to the soil, but prevents that already there from getting away.

Uncle Sam's unappropriated and unreserved acres for the American homesteaders amount to approximately 702 million acres. Such is the report. Not all of this is tillable, nevertheless there are still millions of acres that can be very profitably put to the plow.

Hay scattered about on the ground for sheep is largely hay thrown away. They will tread it down and waste it. Put it into good racks. Give only what they will eat up clean. Other stock does not like to eat hay that sheep have nosed over.

Providing young stock gets plenty of good nutritious food, they can stand a good deal of exposure and gain in constitution. It must not be thought, however, that animals can gain in constitution, where they are made to suffer hardships.

A writer in a dairy paper is pleading for better treatment for the hired man puts it in this way, "Therefore, dairymen, put the club away, scold less, brace up, boost up the hired man. He is just as sensitive as your cow." It is quite likely that there are some hired men that don't know whether the above is a compliment or not.

Of different food products for farm animals a chemical analysis shows dry alfalfa hay to be just about equal pound for pound to bran. In a ton of the former there are 220 pounds of protein, 702 pounds of carbohydrates and 24 pounds of fat. In the same weight of bran there are 244 pounds of protein, 772 pounds of carbohydrates and 60 pounds of fat. These figures explain why alfalfa is such a boon to those sections of the country where it can be successfully grown. Red clover hay is an excellent substitute for alfalfa, a ton containing 130 pounds of protein, 716 pounds of carbohydrates and 24 pounds of fat.

The Plague of the "White Nun." From present indications it appears that the dreaded "white nun" butterfly, which in previous years caused such injury to pine forests in Bohemia, is likely this year to reappear in even greater numbers. The Ministry of Agriculture has, therefore, appointed a commission of experts to consider how best to stop the ravages of this destructive pest. Beginning in the forests of Saxony and Bohemia, the "white nun" has gradually spread over Moravia and Silesia, and even down to Lower Austria as well. As the forest lands in Austria cover some 24,000,000 acres, more than two-thirds of which are pine woods, the necessity for stopping this work of destruction is very urgent.

Dairy Notes. Home dairy butter making for private city trade is the most profitable way to dispose of the dairy product. It imposes more work upon the dairyman and his family, but gives an independence unknown to the market milk producer. Speakers at the Eastern dairy conventions and farmers' institutes are advising farmers to raise more grain. They say that the days of low-priced feeding grains have gone by, never to

WHOLE COUNTRIES DRY; LARGE CITIES GO WET

Saloon Issue Is Fought to Spectacular Finish Throughout Illinois.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

1,350 Dramshops Voted Out of Business—Liquor Men Retain Strongholds.

Friends and foes of the saloon met in a bitter struggle Tuesday, fighting from one end of Illinois to the other, and from the Indian lake to the Mississippi river. They fought over the question of the abolition of more than 5,000 saloons in 1,200 townships of the State. Estimates from the headquarters of the rival camps vary seriously as to the details of the result. Conservative figures place the number of saloons abolished at 1,250, and twenty-five Illinois counties are added to the "dry" list.

The returns as they were received Tuesday night indicate that 535 incorporated cities and villages are now in anti-saloon territory; that 202 incorporated municipalities are in townships which refused to become anti-saloon territory, and that 1,250 saloons were "put out of business" by the vote. The net majority against the saloons, estimated on the returns from the townships voting, is 37,548.

In the face of these figures, representatives of the liquor interests say not more than 400 saloons were wiped out, while the anti-saloon forces claim not less than 2,000 will have to cease business.

The supporters of the saloons expressed themselves as well satisfied with the result, inasmuch as nearly every one of the larger cities where they had centered their defensive fight remain in the "wet" column.

The following counties are now absolutely anti-saloon territory, so created by the voters Tuesday, and are in addition to the six which voted last November to banish the dramshops:

Boone,	Hamilton,
Brown,	Jefferson,
Champaign,	Macou,
Clark,	Marion,
Coles,	Monroe,
Cumberland,	Piatt,
DeWitt,	Richland,
Douglas,	Shelby,
Winnebago,	Saline,
Edgar,	Washington,
Fayette,	Wayne,
Gallatin,	White,
Greene,	

It was in the cities that the desperate character of the warfare waged between the two elements developed in its entirety, and both sides were more or less surprised by the returns from some of the municipalities.

Option Results in Illinois.

"WET" CITIES.	
Springfield,	Freeport,
Bloomington,	Elgin,
Pekin,	Moline,
Aurora,	Monmouth,
Danville,	Rock Island,
Kankakee,	Kewanee,
Edwardsville,	Geneseo,
Marion,	Marion,
Marion,	Marion,
Murphysboro,	Minooka,

"DRY" CITIES.	
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,
Yandala,	Yandala,

Number of saloons wiped out..... 1,250

Net anti-saloon majority..... 37,548

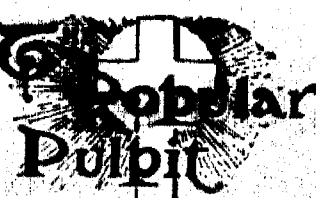
Ten Michigan Counties Go "Dry." Returns, which are not entirely complete, indicate that the Michigan Prohibitionists won in ten of the fourteen counties in which a fight was made. Big celebrations were held by the "drys." Van Buren, which has been the only "dry" county in the State for several years, did not vote on the question this spring. The law abolishing saloons goes into effect May 1, and hundreds of saloons and hotel bars will be closed. Oakland alone loses fifty-three barrooms and one brewery.

Results in Wisconsin. Incomplete returns in the election show that David S. Rose was elected Mayor of Milwaukee by 5,500; that delegates at large favorable to La Follette have been elected, and also the junior senator is far in the lead in the delegates from the districts; that nine towns voted no license, and twenty-two towns voted for license; and John Barnes has been elected to the supreme bench.

"Wets" Win in Lincoln. Prohibition was defeated in the special election held here in Lincoln, Neb., a majority of 200 having been given for the retention of the saloons under a \$1,500 license fee and an all-daylight schedule. The total vote was slightly less than 8,000, much below the registration, and this falling off, due to rain, is credited by the Prohibitionists with losing them the fight. The result is a great disappointment to the temperance element.

The Chippewa Valley Baseball League was organized at Chippewa Falls with the following cities: Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Colfax and Bloomer. Eau Claire will be represented by two teams. The organization known as the Western Wisconsin League, which included Hudson and New Richmond, has been disbanded.

Gathered around the Milan director, may not accept the position of manager of the Metropolitan opera house in New York. He wants to bring his entire stage personnel with him and this the New York directors will not allow.



ENLARGING THE LIFE.

By Henry F. Cope.

"And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry and satisfy the afflicted soul, then shall thy light rise in obscurity and thy darkness be as the noon day."—Isaiah, lviii, 10.

It is the things that draw us out that lift us up. The measure of any life is in the extent to which it goes out to the interests of other lives, the extent to which sympathy is cultivated and intelligent service is rendered where it is most needed.

The difference between the wise and the ignorant is in the range of the knowledge, the experience, and life interests which each is able to use. The difference between the great life and the little one is similar; the former finds nothing foreign to him; the latter limits his horizon usually by living wholly for himself.

Selfishness is a fatal barrier to any enlargement of the life. If you desire greatness only for your own sake, indeed, if you are thinking of either greatness or of yourself you never will find it. The lives that have been sung away in sublime abandon, those that have poured themselves out in answer to love's imperative are those that have found the full life.

Selfishness is the saddest sin, the one that seems to underlie almost all others. It blights with its first breath all the fair flowering and rich fruitage of any life that yields to it. It compels us to lose our legitimate prizes by snatching greedily at all the prizes; it insures pain by leading us to seek only our own pleasure.

Under how many guises comes this form of soul suicide? One calls it culture, another ambition, another self-respect, yet often each does but mean that the life has only one end, its own advantage, every action but one motive, personal advantage, and conscience asks but one question, "What do I make by this?"

If in every act, in every hour, you are thinking first or only of yourself; if you have adopted the policy of caring for "number one" as the guiding principle in life, you may make money, you may make a reputation, but there are some other things you will not make, some other things your money cannot buy nor your reputation secure. You will not make friends; you will not make joy or life or an enduring name.

Somewhat in the press of life we too often think of it as wholly a matter of business shrewdness; we look to find success and satisfaction by following closely the rules of business, by playing the game of life with an eye single to our own glory and personal profit. But in what way is such a life, no matter what its profit may be, better than that of any galley slave chained to the oar?

It is not the life that seeks only to gather and rake in, it is the life that radiates, gives out, reaches its interests, thoughts, and helpfulness to ever widening circles, that grows, that finds life, that knows its joys, that really is cultured, developed, educated.

This is the vital principle of the Christian religion, but we too often have obscured it with our self-seeking. How often has religion meant simply the passion to insure the individual's soul against some dreaded punishment, or to secure to the individual some peculiar peace or joy. The surest way to miss any such blessings is to seek them for themselves and for ourselves alone.

He who lets others into his life enlarges this his own. He who opens the doors of his heart to the needy, the lonely, the sad, the mourning, finds that as they bring in their sorrows and their tears fair flowers of joy spring up about him, the cheer he gives them becomes in greater measure his own, and the love he gives away becomes his choicest possession.

The man who went about doing good, who had no thought save for the needs and cares of others, is the one who, above all others, found the full and satisfying life. He who knew so well the way of life called on no man to save his own soul, uttered no shrewd precepts of self-preservation, but taught by a life of self-giving the secret of full living.

There is only one way to discover whether this philosophy is best or not; try it for a while. Try thinking of the helpless, planning pleasures for dreary days, bearing some loads for weak and weary backs, being willing to lose your own life, and see whether he was not right who said, "He that loveth his life shall lose it."

GOD'S ECONOMY.

By Cyrus Townsend Brady. The day was far spent; the night was at hand. The great multitude which had followed Jesus out into the country were ready to disperse to seek shelter until the morrow. Multiplied by the Bread Giving Hymn, the five small cakes and two tiny fishes had satisfied the hunger of the five thousand. With words of thanksgiving and praise they were about to depart. The disciples had gathered around the Master to accompany him to some evening resting place. There yet remained, however, in the mind of Christ something to be done. A few words conveyed his desire to them:

"Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost." In them is found one of the most precious and comforting thoughts of the Divine revelation. In the economy of God nothing was wasted. Christ, despised and rejected of men, knew the fullness and folly of human contempt. He knew the worth of the thing which now came for which every one disdains. The fragments in the eyes of the untutored multitude, in the eyes even of the chosen few, were worth nothing, they were to be thrown aside, abandoned, trodden under foot of men.

But Christ knew that they would feed

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

The Angel Choir.
Hark! what mean those holy voices,
Sweetly sounding through the skies?
Lo! the angel host rejoices;
Heavenly hallelujahs rise.

Listen to the wondrous story,
Which they chant in hymns of joy:
"Glory to the highest, glory,
Glory be to God most high!"

"Peace on earth, good will from heaven,
Reaching far as man is found;
Souls redeemed and sins forgiven!
Lo! our golden harps shall sound.

"Christ is born, the great anointed;
Heaven and earth his praises sing;
O receive whom God appointed,
For your prophet, priest, and king.

"Hasten, mortals, to adore him;
Learn his name, and taste his joy;
Till in heaven ye sing before him,
"Glory be to God most high!"

Some hungry souls who had not enjoyed the advantages of the five thousand in being in close touch with him. He knew their need. The material provision in his thought suggests the spiritual provision in his soul.

"If God so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

Here is a wretched woman of the town, painted, tawdry, brazen; here is a poor, ground-down, stunted, ill-nourished fellow; here is a sickly, ignorant, impudent child of the slums; here is an idle, depraved woman of fashion; here is a hard, bitter, conscienceless procurer of child labor; here is a wretched, perverted bomb-thrower; here is a bloodless, soulless, heartless oppressor of industry—human fragments, worthless in the eyes of good men, to be trodden under foot ruthlessly, or to be dealt with rigorously by the law on either hand. What does Christ say about them?

We are all made in the image of God. God has a right to expect from each one of us a representation of himself. What broken, mutilated monster we show to the all-seeing eye of the Father. If we could see with his power of vision, with what horror we would shrink from the images presented, what disgust would fill our souls! Yet God wants every one of those human fragments. Christ's prayer, Christ's hope was that none of them might be lost. The image may be distorted and marred, but it is still God's image. There is some of the divine in every human being. Men cannot see it, but God can. He would fain have nothing lost and nothing will be lost unless it deliberately loses itself.

What is the lesson of this comprehensive inclusive prayer, my companion of Christ? It is the old lesson of kindness to one another, of the gentle consideration of our fellows, of trying to discover the good in humanity rather than to exploit the bad. It is a condemnation of arrogance and self-satisfaction. It is a lesson of brotherhood in its active sense. It says thus, "Judge not."

MY LAMP.

By Rev. Robert Brown. Text—"Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path."—Psalm cxix, 105.

In the text the Word of God is compared to a lamp or lantern such as that which is carried on dark nights in country places in all lands where fixed lights are not found. "Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

It shows us the way itself, as we travel on step by step through the lonely darkness. If an enemy had placed a rough stone in our way to make us stumble, the lamp shows us the obstruction, and we can both avoid it and remove it. If the way is very narrow, and a deep ditch is on either side of it, the lamp will show us the ditch and help us to keep the path. If the spring flowers and the yellowing autumn leaves border the way that is set before us, our friendly companion will light up their beauty for us, and thus speed us on our way. And if, at some meeting of the ways, we might in the darkness have turned in the wrong direction, this lamp will show us the true path, whispering kindly to us: "This is the way, walk in it; when ye turn to the right hand or when ye turn to the left."

Once, many years ago, on a very dark night in winter when I was driving home from the country, and the horse had more than once wandered, I called at a house-door to inquire the way. The stranger not only directed me, but pressed upon me a lighted lantern. "It is very dark," he said, "and I have twice been in the ditch to-night myself, for want of a light." I accepted his kindness, but alas! long before I reached home the light went out and left me again in the gloom. But the Word of God is a lamp that will light us all the way to heaven, where we shall need it no more. Sometimes in the American backwoods a lighted torch of pitch-pine is carried by the wayfarers instead of a lantern. One night a gentleman who had been holding service among some working people at some distance from his home, and was about to return by a narrow path through the woods, when his host offered him a torch of pitch-pine to light him through the darkness. He objected, saying, "It is too small; it does not weigh more than half a pound." "It will light your home," answered his host. He still objected, "Perhaps the wind will blow it out." "It will light your home," answered the other. "But it is too small," the stranger still objected. "It will light your home," once more replied the host. And so it did, making the traveler glad with its presence till he came to his own door, where its work was ended.

DONTS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't claim to be a disciple, if you are averse to discipline. Don't try to get to heaven alone, for if you do you may get lost on the way. Don't disregard what others may say of you, unless you know that you are absolutely right.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN "DRYS" WIN.

Prohibition Probably Carries Nine Counties Out of Fourteen. Incomplete returns indicate that nine counties in Michigan voted "dry" Monday, but the "wets" carried four, and the margin either way were unduly small. The "dry" contention was probably carried in the counties of St. Joseph, Clinton, Barry, Grand Traverse, Muskegon, Midland, Oshtemo and Oceana. As Van Buren was the only county heretofore "dry," this raises the total to ten. Of the fourteen counties where the Prohibitionists made a campaign Kalamazoo, Cass, Gladwin, Grand Traverse and Oakland voted against local option. Kalamazoo county went "wet" by a majority of 2,000. The principal part of this vote was rolled up in the city of Kalamazoo, where the voters favored the liquor interests by a majority of 1,700. Frank H. Milhaus, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 550 majority. In Gladwin county the saloon men won out by about 100 ballots. One of the largest majorities reported in favor of prohibition was in Grand Traverse county, where the majority was about 1,800. St. Joseph county returns show a probable majority of 725 for prohibition. Cass county temperance men won by 200 votes. In Oceana county several townships returned a majority of 225, and the probable result is about 350 majority for prohibition. Two years ago Oceana county went "wet" by a large majority. But a few weeks ago twenty high school students in the town of Hart paraded through the streets, disgracefully intoxicated. The reaction from this episode resulted in a victory for temperance by a majority of about 400. In the city of Flint the majority fight was made up of Flint high school and right enforcement of the liquor laws. H. C. Spencer, high license candidate, supported by the Civic League, won by 18 votes. In the town of Grand Haven the municipal fight also was on the saloon issue. A. J. Nyland was chosen Mayor by 100 votes. He was the temperance candidate.

NEW RULING IN MICHIGAN.

Supreme Court Makes Use in Railroad Damage Case. In affirming the judgment for \$10,000 in the case of Van Orman against the Lake Shore and Western railroad company, the Supreme Court passed upon a new question which seems never to have come before the courts of any State. The plaintiff was injured in an accident at the crossing of the Lake Shore and Western roads near Adrian. Joint responsibility for the accident was charged, against the Lake Shore, and against the latter crashing into a passenger train on the Lake Shore, and against the latter for running its train across the Western track, although the signals were in its favor, when the conditions were known to be dangerous. The engineer and fireman of the Lake Shore train were killed in the accident, and several passengers injured. Several suits for damages hinged upon the decision in the Van Orman case.

PROFESSORS WIN FINANCE CASE.

Judge Holds Ann Arbor Men Were "Gold Bricked" of \$7,000. The case of Theodore E. Mast vs. Geo. H. Purchase, in which several university professors who were induced to invest in all property and in which a Circuit Court jury decided adversely to the promoters, has been summarily disposed of by Judge Kinnear of Ann Arbor, on whom rested the final decision. The judge practically holds that Purchase and his representative, Glen, "gold bricked" the plaintiffs and rules that of the \$11,500 obtained from the Ann Arbor purchasers there remains in the hands of Purchase the sum of \$7,000. This amount, according to the decision, should be paid into court by Purchase to be divided hereafter "as the rights of the parties shall appear."

KILLING IS JUSTIFIED.

Woman Who Shot Intruder at Manacelon Is Cleared. Mrs. Maude Green, who shot and killed Warren Elliott in Manacelon on a recent night, was released by Justice Wallace, the court deciding that the homicide was justifiable, as the testimony showed that Mrs. Green was defending her home. In the coroner's inquest the verdict was that Elliott came to his death at the hands of Mrs. Green. Elliott attempted to force his way into the house of Mrs. Green. The woman ordered him away, flashing a revolver. Elliott dared her to shoot and she fired. The man died a few minutes after he was wounded. Mrs. Green was alone in the house at the time. Her husband is employed at night in the chemical works. It is thought that Elliott was intoxicated.

SCION OF FAMOUS FAMILY DEAD.

Alexander McComb Campau, Passes Away. Alexander McComb Campau, an aged resident of Detroit, whose ancestry runs back to the settlement of the city by the French and who sold Belle Isle to the municipality in 1878, died the other morning. He was 84 years old. Mr. Campau inherited Belle Isle through both sides of his family. His father bought it from the father of his wife. He inherited in the same way the McDougall farm, which extends from Clinton street to Grafton avenue, along McDougall street for about a mile. It was a holding which came directly from the crown.

Corpse Found on Beach.

The body of an unidentified man was found on the Lake Michigan beach, seven miles south of Muskegon harbor. Coroner Balbrink thinks it is that of a captain who was drowned off a salt vessel last summer. The man was well clad and apparently about 65 years of age.

Fall of Tree Is Fatal.

James Shoel, 25 years old, was killed near Hubbardston by a tree which he was hewing falling on him. The body, badly crushed, was brought to the home of the parents. Shoel was unmarried.

Held for Manslaughter.

Mrs. David Needley of Sacramento, Cal., charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of her baby, who passed away unattended by a physician, was held to the Circuit Court in Allegan. She was released under bonds of \$1,000 to appear April 15.

All Pairs Want Money.

Managers of agricultural fairs in Michigan, taking a lesson from the action of the last Legislature in regard to the State and West Michigan fairs, have decided to demand from the next Legislature State aid for all county and district fairs.

SEES HER MISSING BOY.

Detroit Woman Meets Son in Industrial School at Lansing. Mrs. Marnie Savinick of Detroit was reunited to her son at the industrial school for boys in Lansing through the medium of an advertisement in a Detroit paper. While the family was living in Ohio, her son, Stephen Steidle, stole some money and disappeared. The lad came to Battle Creek, where he crashed a check which had been given him by his employer, and ran away with the money. Steidle was caught and sent to the industrial school in Lansing. Meanwhile his mother removed to Detroit, where she inserted an advertisement for her missing son. It fell into the hands of a Battle Creek woman, who knew of his whereabouts.

LIVE BREAKS; SUICIDE IS OFF.

Longshoreman First Takes Limestone as Aid to End His Life. John Sandberg, a longshoreman of Manistee, attempted suicide the other morning. After taking a large dose of liniment, he went to his stable, where he tied a clothes line around his neck, climbed upon a wheelbarrow and fastened the rope to a rafter. Then he kicked the wheelbarrow from under him. The rope broke and Sandberg fell, striking his head and cutting a large gash in his scalp. Sandberg was found an hour later apparently dead, but he rallied considerably under the treatment of a physician. His recovery, however, is uncertain. Sandberg has a wife and several children.

CALL IT CHILD MURDER.

Finnish Woman and Man Accused of Complicity in Babe's Death. Prosecuting Attorney Holden is investigating the alleged murder of an infant at Kreekan, a small town on Drummond island, which followed the finding of the body of a child in a trunk, where it had been five days. The mother is Mary Rasmussen. A physician says it was alive when born and died to death. The mother is being held pending results of the investigation. John W. Wilkerson, who has been brought into the case, denies any knowledge of the affair. Kreekan is a Finnish colony recently established and the principals are Finnish.

WOMAN DIES IN NOVEL MANNER.

Dona Barlow Robe, Dies in Bath and Takes Poison. Gertrude Stover, aged 20 years, daughter of Emanuel Stover, a farmer living near Berrien Springs, committed suicide by taking hydrocyanic acid. Previous to drinking the poison the young woman locked herself in the bathroom, put on a burial robe and made a bed in the bath, where she lay down to die. To make death sure she strapped a bandage to the chin and head and stuffed her nostrils with sponges. The act is said to be due to an unfortunate marriage. She recently secured a divorce from her husband.

DIES KNEELING AT DEVOTION.

Chicago Man Expires in Detroit While Invoking the Divinity. While kneeling in prayer in the parlor at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Munger, 255 Lincoln avenue, Detroit, Henry C. Knill dropped dead. Coroner Bennett decided that death was caused by heart disease, and he will not hold an inquest. He is survived by two daughters and one son—Mrs. Frank Linden of Chicago. Mrs. Munger of Detroit and H. C. Knill, Jr., president of the Michigan Trotting circuit of Port Huron.

GIRL TRIES TO KILL SELF.

Myrtle Billman, Battle Creek, After Quarrel, Swabs Bullet Into Mouth. After quarreling with her brother over the possession of a newspaper, Myrtle Billman of Battle Creek, 14 years old, shot herself during a fit of temper. She used a revolver, the bullet entering the roof of her mouth, where it lodged without fatal effect. The child was removed to Nichols hospital, where physicians are probing for the bullet.

KIDNAP STATE ITEMS.

Sawyer, Berrien county, is in smallpox quarantine. Nearly every resident of the place has been exposed to the disease. Ida Waukonoski, traveling from Massachusetts to Mass. City, cut her throat with a pair of scissors. She was debarred. A Port Huron policeman found \$150 in a bag which a woman, receiving \$100 a week from the poor commission, had hidden under a walk. A barking dog awakened occupants of the Shelby hotel when the structure caught fire. All got out in safety. The damage was slight. After biting one person and three dogs, a mad rat terrier was shot on Main street, Midland, after having been chased about town for several hours. Eating canned corn resulted in ptomaine poisoning for Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kosh and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Nichols of Ann Arbor. All are recovering.

Judge Knapen in the United States District Court in Grand Rapids sentenced the Stearns-Salt and Lumber Company of Lansing to pay a fine of \$20,000 for accepting rebates from the Port Huron railroad on lumber shipments.

Charles Lindstrand, a woodsman, 24 years old, was burned to death in a fire that destroyed a bunk house at Paulding, in which he was asleep. It is supposed Lindstrand went to sleep while smoking and the building ignited before he awoke. Five children born to one couple in eleven months is the anti-race suicide record reported from Mathias township, Alger county. Twins came to Mr. and Mrs. Pudd, who live at the Cliffs wood camp, in April, 1907, and last month the stock arrived with triplets. The babes are all perfectly formed and are in the best of health.

An artery severed when the nurse operated with a pair of scissors, the infant son of Louis Kief of Hiverton township died to death. The woman thought the child congested.

Pneumonia caused the death of Walter F. Porter, a young business man of Lansing, after a short illness. He was 29 years old and leaves a young widow and two small children.

Clarence Canfield, 12 years old, was attacked in Lansing by a vicious dog and received serious injuries. Twenty-two marks of the dog's teeth were found on his legs and arms. It is not believed the animal was rabid.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, March 28, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that the following described ABANDONED TAX LANDS, heretofore deeded to the state by the Auditor General under the provisions of Section 137 of Act No. 206 of the Public Acts of 1893 and acts amendatory thereto, have been withdrawn from Homestead entry by the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office under the authority conferred upon them by Act 141 of the Public Acts of 1901, approved May 7, 1901, and placed in the market for offering them for sale at a public auction to be held at the State Land Office in the City of Lansing, on Thursday, May 7, 1905, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time they will become subject to purchase in the manner prescribed by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE,
Commissioner.
Crawford County.

Description	Section	Range	Town
Outlot No. 1	3	25N	1W
Outlot No. 2	3	25N	1W
Outlot No. 3	3	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	10	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	11	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	12	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	13	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	14	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	15	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	16	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	17	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	18	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	19	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	20	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	21	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	22	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	23	25N	1W
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1/4 of 1/4	28	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	29	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	30	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	31	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	32	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	33	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	34	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	35	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	36	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	37	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	38	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	39	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	40	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	41	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	42	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	43	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	44	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	45	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	46	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	47	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	48	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	49	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	50	25N	1W
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1/4 of 1/4	65	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	66	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	67	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	68	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	69	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	70	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	71	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	72	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	73	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	74	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	75	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	76	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	77	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	78	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	79	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	80	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	81	25N	1W
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1/4 of 1/4	89	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	90	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	91	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	92	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	93	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	94	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	95	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	96	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	97	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	98	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	99	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	100	25N	1W

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1/4 of 1/4	5	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	6	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	7	25N	1W
1/4 of 1/4	8	25N	1W
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